

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. Method to cure Flesh Meat for Sea.
- II. Account of DOUGLAS, a Tragedy.
- III. Utility of the Marine Society.
- IV. Query about the Old and New Stile.
- V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Bræculonius, Cn. Genucius, and Cn. Fulvius, on the Bill for the better Encouragement of Seamen.
- VI. Queries on the Council of War.
- VII. Anecdotes of French Officers.
- VIII. Of Anachronisms in Painting.
- IX. Story of the famous Giotto.
- X. Preservative from malignant Diseases.
- XI. Account of the AUTHOR, a Farce.
- XII. Defence of a late Pamphlet.
- XIII. Essay on the Jews, by Voltaire.
- XIV. Colours produced from Shell-Fish.
- XV. Hint on the publick Roads.
- XVI. Examination of the Resolutions, &c. of the Court-Martial.
- XVII. Defence of Admiral Byng.
- XVIII. Full Account of his Execution.
- XIX. Paper he left behind him.
- XX. Mathematical Questions.
- XXI. GENERAL INDEX proposed.

XXII. POETRY: Prologue and Epilogue to Douglas; Elegies, by Mr. Whitehead; Progress of Love; Advice to the Ladies; Miss Courtney to Miss Conolly; Picture of Courtship; to Miss Price; Advice to Calypso; Absence; Songs, Epigram, Epitaph; a new Song set to Music, a Minuet, &c. &c. &c.

XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. King's Message; Sessions at the Old-Bailley; Society to encourage Arts and Sciences; propos'd Bill in favour of Byng rejected; Fleets sail; high Winds; Post-Boy robbed; Collections; Proclamations; Bravery of Capt. Wright; Island of St. Bartholomew taken; Fires, &c. &c. &c.

XXIV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.

XXV. Alterations in the List of Parliament.

XXVI. Course of Exchange.

XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.

XXIX. Prices of Stocks; Wind, Weather.

XXX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

With elegant VIEWS of the Positions of the ENGLISH and FRENCH FLEETS, under Admiral BYNG and Admiral GALISSONIERE, on May 20, 1756, curiously engraved on three Copper Plates.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; from whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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We acknowledge the receipt of many more ingenious productions in prose and verse, and hope, next month, we shall oblige most of their authors, by inserting them. Mr. C. of Oxford's lines will be considered. The Account of America, and list of captures, will be continued in our next.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1757.

There has been lately published a very extraordinary Pamphlet, entitled, *The Royal Navy Men's Advocate*, wherein are fully set forth the corrupt Practices of Victualling the Royal Navy, &c. By William Thompson, Citizen, in Little A Tower-Street, and late Inspecting Cooper of the Pickle-Yard of his Majesty's Victualling-Office, London.

 HE author prefixes a declaration, in confirmation of the truth of which, it seems, he received the sacrament, that all the material corrupt practices, mentioned in his pamphlet, were true, and matters of fact.

As we have no opportunity to examine, nor any authority to determine, whether the facts he mentions be true or false, we shall not presume to publish any of them, but from a paper presented by him to the commissioners, some time before his admission into the Victualling-office as inspecting cooper, he seems to have been a man who very well understood his business, which paper is entitled, *A Method D to rectify some Mistakes in the Flesh Branch*, and is as follows: "Salters provided with larger packing cloths will prevent the dirt of their shoes mixing with the flesh; and when mistaken in their tale, by having fail-cloths to turn the flesh out upon, will prevent much nastiness being shovelled up E with the flesh, as is the case when turned out upon a dirty floor.

Casks should be well made, and of good sound timber, and hoops free from mould, or putrid filthy stench; and when filled, should be placed under cover: For by being kept dry, they will F be hooped with less fatigue to the cooper, and will be less subject to leak, than when sodden with rain and snow, and besmeared with dirt, blood, and the excrements of oxen and hogs. What is still worse, many hundred casks being exposed to the March, 1757.

weather, during the whole slaughtering season, and one, two, or three months, usually expiring before they are coopered and made tight, not only hurts the casks, but the flesh also: For as in strong winds and suns the casks shrink (the joints being then more open) the wind and sun more forcibly conveying themselves into the flesh, which dries up its juices, and makes it rusty; so when snow or rain falls, the wider the joints of the casks are, the faster the snow and rain will penetrate, and gradually render the flesh somewhat fresh by divesting it of its salt: This makes it B soft and flabby, and hastens its decay.

It is necessary the labourers should take the casks to and from the coopers as they hoop them. This will be a means to enable the coopers to perform much more work with less fatigue, and will be a great C step towards preventing the casks being exposed to the weather. It would be also advisable to set aside many superfluous hoops, several of them being not only useless, but a wasteful expence to the crown, and a loss of time to the cooper. A very material advantage will thereby accrue to the flesh, if as soon as the cooper has finished his cask, the labourer, on taking it immediately away, should draw the bung, and lay it down to drain. Then it will easily be perceived whether the cask has a clear vent; for if a piece of meat should lodge in the bung-hole (as it often D does) the deficiency will be better known, and more readily rectified. Besides, every cask must, by so doing, be well drained; for ninety or one hundred of them being laid down together, it will be impossible to discover an accident of this sort. If the bung-holes should chance to be clear, yet the drains may be, and often are F stopped, by the wells they discharge themselves into being full of stinking brine, which choaks up the bung-holes of many of them, the brine in the drains reaching thereto: And for want of air, casks are not half drained, some not at all, the labourers

labourers leaving them without any farther care. Oftentimes labourers turn them up for pickling before they have lain long enough to drain, yet it is taken for a general rule, that when they are turned up, tho' with all the above faults, they are sufficiently prepared to be filled up with pickle. By these mistakes the bloody brine remains in the casks, and, in proportion to its quantity, flags, by its softer and raw juices, the strength of the pickle, and gives it a strong and rank smell, to the prejudice of the flesh. But they had better not be drained at all, than be wrought up again out of stinking putrified receptacles, to be made pickle of, which no practice can prevent, but by having them well leaved, and emptying and cleansing the same once a week; because the timber of the wells are so impregnated with foul stench, as scarce ever to be radically extracted. Another reason for the unfitness of the pickle made out of these wells, and the cause of their intolerable stench, is the filth of pot-scummings, urine, and nastiness of various sorts flowing into them, and mixing with the brine: Add to this, the want of air to make these noxious smells evaporate. It is likewise observable, that pickle made of this brine, when boiled, produces a large and heavy scum, and if not carefully attended to, when the scum begins to rise, it suddenly falls and sets too, giving the pickle a smell like burnt milk: At the best, it is of a thick and whey colour, and has been known to stink in the backs before it was used (May 17, 1745,) being but fourteen days standing. Bing brine would be free from any inconveniences, was there a well made nearer. This brine being only composed of the entire juices of the flesh and salt, when boiled, rises with a light scum, is of a sweet smell, and quite transparent. The stillings cleared every day, will prevent any cooper charging more work than he has performed; and for want of a due observance of the aforesaid methods, many more mistakes arise, such as pickled, unpickled, and undrained casks rolled away together, which, before stowed up for service, are examined, and if any casks are supposed to have lost their pickle, they are again filled up. Deficiencies of this sort are often judged leaks, but have too often been observed to be the neglect of pickling, and are often stowed up unpickled, without any due regard to these oversights. Oftentimes casks that are pickled are left on the stillings, and thro' hurry, or a different set of men, have been laid down to drain a second time, with those that have not been drained at all, to the loss of great quantities of the pickle.

Casks should be sent to the Red-House, according as the store-houses become full. They should also be always kept under cover; otherwise the sun and winds acting without, and the strength of the pickle within the casks, must compress the pores of the timber, and cause leaks, to the great waste of much pickle, and damage of the flesh; which last, by losing its nutriment, becomes dry and rusty, diminishes in weight, and is more unwholesome to the consumer. In short, the shell and salt of flesh must thereby occasion inveterate scorbutick disorders in the seamen belonging to the royal navy.

The offals should be taken out of the slaughter-house as soon as the slaughter is over; for being suffered to remain till they stink, the purer air infected, infuses its morbid qualities into the fresh-killed carcasses of the oxen and hogs, the heat of which serving also to attract the corrupt air, the same remains lodged therein when they grow cold. This in part may be ascribed as one of the causes of the stinking of 1500 hogs in 1743. The yards of the slaughter-houses should likewise be kept clean, so much the more, as the blood and excrements of oxen and hogs not being cleared away in due time, produce abominable stench.

Labourers should be appointed to discharge particular sorts of work, which if any one of them neglected, or absented himself, it might easily be known who he was, by a slight view of those that were present on their appointed station. By this means, none would complain of doing more work than another, or skreen himself from his duty, under the pretence of being elsewhere employed in private services of clerks, &c. to the great neglect of the king's business; but each in his province would do his duty, and know when it was done.

Hoops, twigs, &c. (lavishly and unnecessarily wasted) by proper measures might be prevented.

However, his services were not, it seems, agreeable to the commissioners, for in little more than half a year he was dismissed, on account of a complaint, that defective or bad pickle had been made use of in curing beef, which had been cured many months before he had been appointed inspecting cooper of the pickle-yard. And he applied first to the commissioners of the victualling office, and afterwards to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for a hearing, in order to justify his conduct,

duet, and to shew, that the complaint no way related to him, yet he never could obtain that favour, much less that of being restored.

A new TRAGEDY, entitled, DOUGLAS, having been lately exhibited at Covent-Garden Theatre, and well received by the Town, we shall give our Readers a short Account of it as follows. (See p. 139.)

IT was written by the Rev. Mr. Hume, a minister of the Kirk of Scotland, and first exhibited at Edinburgh for several nights running with great applause. The persons of the drama are

Lord Randolph, a great baron of the south of Scotland, by Mr. Ridout.—Glenalvon, his near kinsman and next heir, by Mr. Smith.—Norval, supposed to be a farmer's son, but found to be the son of Matilda, by a younger brother of lord Douglas, to whom she had been first privately married, by Mr. Barry.—A stranger, by Mr. Sparks.—Servants, &c. Matilda, lady Randolph, by Mrs. Woffington.—Anna, her confidante, by Mrs. Vincent.

The scene thro' the first four acts is the court of a castle, surrounded with woods.

Act I. Scene I. Lady Randolph in a soliloquy discovers, that her sorrow and tears, which had continued for so many years, were for her husband Douglas, tho' she had always pretended they were for her brother, who with him had been killed in a battle before her marriage with Randolph; upon Randolph's coming in she stops, and is informed by him of an expected invasion from the Danes, which she wishes may be prevented by adverse winds, but he wishes for their landing. Whereupon she says,

War I detest : but war with foreign foes,
Whose manners, language, and whose
looks are strange,
Is not so horrid, nor to me so hateful,
As that which with our neighbours oft we
wage.

A river here, there an ideal line
By fancy drawn, divides the sister kingdoms.
On each side dwells a people similar,
As twins are to each other, valiant both,
Both for their valour famous thro' the world.
Yet will they not unite their kindred arms,
And, if they must have war, wage distant
war,

But with each other fight in cruel conflict.
Gallant in strife, and noble in their ire,
The battle is their pastime. They go forth
Gay in the morning, as to summer sport :
When ev'ning comes, the glory of the
morn,

The youthful warrior, is a clod of clay.
Thus fall the prime of either hapless land;
And such the fruit of Scotch and English
wars !

Upon lord Randolph's exit, Anna enters, to whom lady Randolph discovers the whole secret of her first marriage, and how it had happened, to wit, That there had long been an irreconcilable feud between her father's family and the family of Douglas ; but a strict friendship had accidentally been contracted between her brother and young Douglas. That the latter came under a borrowed name to pay a visit to her brother, by which means they saw and fell deeply in love with one another, and as they could not expect her father's consent, they were married privately in her brother's presence. That in a few weeks after their marriage, both her brother and husband, together with the priest that had married her, were killed in a battle. That in due time she was privately brought to bed of a son, whom she committed to the care of her nurse, who set out with it that night, but that she had never since heard either of the nurse or the child : And that she was afterwards compelled to wed Randolph, who had snatched her from a villain's arms. After which, upon seeing Glenalvon approaching, she retires, having first given him the character of a cunning, dissembling knave ; and he, after a short dialogue with Anna, in a soliloquy discovers, that he was the villain unknown, from whose arms lord Randolph had snatched her, that he had even since her marriage made love to her, and that he was then meditating the death of lord Randolph.

Act II. Scene I. A strange fellow comes running in, so frightened that he could not speak, after which enter lord Randolph, and a young man, with their swords drawn and bloody, and lord Randolph tells his lady, that he had been attacked by four ruffians who would have murdered him, if that young man had not come accidentally to his relief, by whom two of them had been killed, and the other two had fled. Then they ask the young man his name, and what he was, whereupon he tells them, that his name was Norval, that his father fed his flocks upon the Grampian hills, that a few days before he had defeated a party of men who came to rob his father, and had killed their chief, whose arms he then wore, and with which he set out for the camp, with only one servant, that trembling coward who forsook his master. Scene II. Lady Randolph discovers to Anna the unac-

unaccountable fondness she had conceived for this young stranger, and declares her resolution to become his protectress against the malice and envy of Glenalvon; who enters and informs her, that he had ordered the wood to be surrounded, in order to prevent the two ruffians from making their escape, whilst search was making for them; and upon Anna's exit, she threatens him with discovering his treacherous love, if he attempted any thing against Norval. Scene III. Glenalvon in a soliloquy discovers, that he had hired the ruffians to murder Randolph, and that he was jealous of her being in love with Norval; and concludes the act thus: Infernal fiends, if any fiends there are More fierce than love, ambition, and revenge,

Rise up and fill my bosom with your fires
And policy remorseless! Chance may spoil
A single aim; but perseverance must
Prosper at last. For chance and fate are words:

Persistent wisdom is the fate of man.

Darkly a project peers upon my mind,
Like the red moon when rising in the east,
Cross'd and divided by strange-colour'd
clouds.

I'll seek the slave who came with Norval
And for his cowardice was spurned from
him.

I've known a follower's rankled bosom
Venom most fatal to his heedless lord.

Act III. Scene I. Anna enters wishing a sound sleep and pleasant dreams to her mistress, when a servant enters and tells her, they had seized one of the assassins in the wood, who denied what he was charged with, but they had found some rich jewels in the most secret places of his garment, which she carries to her lady, who is supposed to know them to be the jewels which she had wrapt up with her child, whereupon she comes out to the servants who were threat'ning the prisoner with the torture, and then the servants being withdrawn, a most moving scene ensues between her and the old man, who informs her, that being reduced in his circumstances, and living in a little hovel on the river side, about 18 years before, in a stormy night, when there was a great flood in the river, he heard the cry of one that seemed to be in danger, whereupon he ran to the river side, but the person was he supposed drowned, for he could see nobody, only by the light of the moon he saw, a little below the ford, a basket whirled round by the eddy of a pool, which he drew to the bank, and found in it an infant alive, with these jewels and a large sum in gold. That he

resolved to conceal his good luck, and to rear the child as his own; and, to prevent any discovery by his change of circumstances, he travelled towards the north, where he settled, and bought flocks and herds. That all his own children soon after died, so that he became extremely fond of this boy, now his only heir, to whom he often designed to have discovered the secret, but his wife, foreboding evil, always prevented it. That the boy had always had a strong inclination to arms, which he in vain endeavoured to crush; and that he was following him to the camp, where he intended to tell him all he knew, and to make him wear these jewels in his arms, which might bring the secret of his birth to light, for that the youth still imagined himself to be his son, and went by his name, which was Norval. Lady Randolph having thus discovered that young Norval was really her son, she enjoins secrecy to the old man, directs him where to go till she should call for him, and orders the servants to dismiss him with his jewels, which she had found he was carrying to the right owner. Scene D III. has a dialogue between lady Randolph and Anna, wherein the former discovers lord Randolph's jealous temper, and declares, that she was resolved to appoint a private meeting with young Norval that night, in order to communicate to him the secret of his birth, and consult with him what was next to be done. Then enters Glenalvon, who tells her that the Danes were landed, and after some discourse between them about young Norval she retires, and he in a soliloquy discovers, that he had found Norval's servant ready to swear or do any thing for hire, and that he was resolved to instill into lord Randolph a jealousy of Norval's having an intrigue with his lady.

Act IV. Scene I. After some discourse between lord and lady Randolph, Glenalvon and Norval, the lady and Norval, are left alone together, and she lets him into the whole secret of his birth, having first retired under a spreading beech in the wood: Upon their exit lord Randolph and Glenalvon enter, when it appears that Glenalvon had made lord Randolph jealous of his lady's having an intrigue with Norval, by putting into his hands a letter from her to Norval, inviting him to meet her alone at midnight, which he had got from Norval's servant, who was to have carried it to his master. Upon which lord Randolph exclaims,

Matilda never lov'd me.
Let no man, after me, a woman wed,

Whose

Whose heart he knows he has not ; tho'
she brings

A mine of gold, a kingdom for her dowry,
For let her seem, like the night's shadowy
queen, [her :

Cold and contemplative !—He cannot trust
She may, she will, bring shame and sor-
row on him ; [shames !

The worst of sorrow, and the worst of
After which they resolve to refit the

letter, and to send it to Norval, that they
might surprize him and the lady together.

And the act ends with Glenalvon's pick-
ing a quarrel with Norval, in order to

convince lord Randolph, that his lady's
intrigue with Norval had so much puffed
up his pride, as to render him insolent.

Act V. Scene I. Which now changes
to the wood, and opens with young Nor-

val, now Douglas, at first all alone. To
him comes old Norval, who tells him, that

he had by chance overheard lord Randolph
and Glenalvon threatening revenge against

him, on account of a secret they had dis-
covered. But Douglas will not believe

any thing bad of lord Randolph, there-
fore he resolves to wait his mother's

coming, and desires old Norval to retire. D
Upon his exit lady Randolph enters,

and after a most moving dialogue be-
tween them, just as they are separat-

ing, lord Randolph and Glenalvon rush
from the thicket, and lord Randolph at-

tacks Douglas behind the scenes. Whilst
they are engaged Glenalvon, upon the

stage, hints his design to murder them
both, and then running out, lady Ran-

dolph comes running in at the other side,
and crying to lord Randolph to spare her

son. Presently Douglas enters, with a
sword in each hand, and tells his mother,

that just as he had mastered Randolph's F
sword, the villain, meaning Glenalvon,

came behind him ; but he had slain him.
However, it soon appears that he had

himself been wounded in the back, for he
grows faint, and soon expires, whereupon

he faints away ; and as they both lie
thus upon the ground, Randolph enters

G with Anna, who had informed him of
young Norval's being his lady's son, and

upon seeing them he exclaims.
The mother and her son ! How curst I am !

Was I the cause ? No : I was not the cause.
You matchless villain did seduce my soul

To frantic jealousy.
Lady Randolph soon revives, and upon

endeavouring to excuse himself, she
cries,

Of thee I think not : What have I to do
With thee, or any thing ? My son ! my

son !
My beautiful ! my brave ! how proud was I

Of thee, and of thy valour ! My fond heart
O'erflow'd this day with transport, when
I thought

Of growing old amidst a race of thine,
Who might make up to me their father's
childhood, [name :

A And bear my brother's and my husband's
Now all my hopes are dead ! A little while

Was I a wife ! a mother not so long !
What am I now ?—I know.—But I

shall be
That only whilst I please ; for such a son

And such a husband make a woman bold.
B Upon this she runs out, and Randolph

desires Anna to follow her, as she could
not then but abhor his presence. Then

enters old Norval, who exclaims against
himself as the cause of the death of this

noble youth, by so long concealing the
secret ; after which he tears his hair, and

C throws himself upon the ground, whilst
Randolph endeavours to comfort him, by

telling him, he would provide for him.
And Anna returning hastily, crying, my

lord, my lord ! The tragedy concludes
as follows.

Lord RANDOLPH.

Speak : I can hear of horror.

ANNA.

Horror indeed !

Lord RANDOLPH.

Matilda ?

ANNA.

Is no more :

E She ran, she flew like light'ning up the hill,
Nor halted till the precipice she gain'd,
Beneath whose low'ring top the river falls

Ingulph'd in rifted rocks : Thither she
came,

As fearless as the eagle lights upon it,
And headlong down.—

Lord RANDOLPH.

'Twas I ! alas ! 'twas I

That fill'd her breast with fury ; drove
her down

The precipice of death ! Wretch that I am !
ANNA.

O had you seen her last despairing look !
Upon the brink she stood, and cast her eyes

G Down on the deep : Then lifting up her
head [to say,

And her white hands to heaven, seeming
Why am I forc'd to this ? She plung'd

herself
Into the empty air.

H Lord RANDOLPH.

I will not vent,

In vain complaints, the passion of my soul.
Peace in this world I never can enjoy.

These wounds the gratitude of Randolph
gave. [fate

They speak aloud, and with the voice of
De-

Denounce my doom. I am resolv'd. I'll go
Straight to the battle, where the man that
makes

[death.

Me turn aside must threaten worse than
Thou, faithful to thy mistress, take this ring,
Full warrant of my power. Let every rite
With cost and pomp upon their funerals
wait :

For Randolph hopes he never shall return.

THERE never was a time when the display of national virtue, and publick spirit, was more necessary than the present, and we cannot help remarking, that the Marine Society is such an instance of both, as must greatly contribute to enable us to exert ourselves at present and for the future upon that element, which is our bulwark and protection against all our enemies, and the source of the greatest blessings we enjoy, as a free and trading people. It is for this reason we think we should not discharge our duty to the publick, unless we made such mention of A Letter from a Member of the Marine Society, &c. as we can afford room for ; at the same time acquainting our readers, that it is written in a very masterly, engaging manner, and plainly proves the piety, generosity, and utility of their design. "The society, says the author, which supports this scheme, is composed of some of the prime nobility and gentry ; of the first citizens, and most eminent merchants and tradesmen ; and because it is intended to be of general utility, no mechanic or labourer is excluded : It is calculated to take in the whole. The objects of the society are the removing of those who are vagrants, pilferers, or by extreme poverty and ignorance are pernicious to the community ; to encourage the industrious poor to send their children to sea ; and to assist the captains and officers in the sea service, in providing them with stout lads, as servants." "The marine society acquaint the public, that their society is founded on principles which lead them to shew great tenderness for the welfare of the meanest of their fellow subjects, as well as the warmest zeal for the honour of their sovereign, and that they clothe landmen as well as boys." "The society invites stout lads of 16 and upwards, as but a small number of those of 13 years old are desired, now in time of war, when they may go upon immediate action, and if they beat their enemies they will enrich themselves. Such stout lads and boys may apply to the marine society, at the seamen's office over the Royal Exchange, on every Thursday ; at John Fielding's, Esq; in Bow-street ; and any

day in the morning to Mr. John Stephens, secretary of the society, in Princes-street, near the Bank." "There is yet another reason why I am a warm advocate for this society, abstracted from my being a member of it : I see what can be done for a trifling expence. The treasurer, commissioners, secretary, and clerks ; the house-rent, and entertainments ; the fire and candle, paper, pens and ink cost a little less than 100l. per annum. If by an additional clerk it should happen to swell to 150l. greater good, with less money, I will be bold to say, is not to be done by any society in this kingdom."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE stile was altered in 1752 by taking out 11 days, that is, we reckoned from the 2d of Sept. to the 14th : But I see in the almanacks when any particular day is mentioned, old stile, it is put forwards 11 days, and fixed on the 11th day. As for instance, Michaelmas-day, O. S. is in the almanacks the 10th of Oct. which includes the 11th day, whereas in the alteration of the stile there were 11 whole days taken out.

Query. Whether my birth-day, which used to be on the 24th of Oct. O. S. should now be the 4th or 5th of Nov.

Yours, A. B.

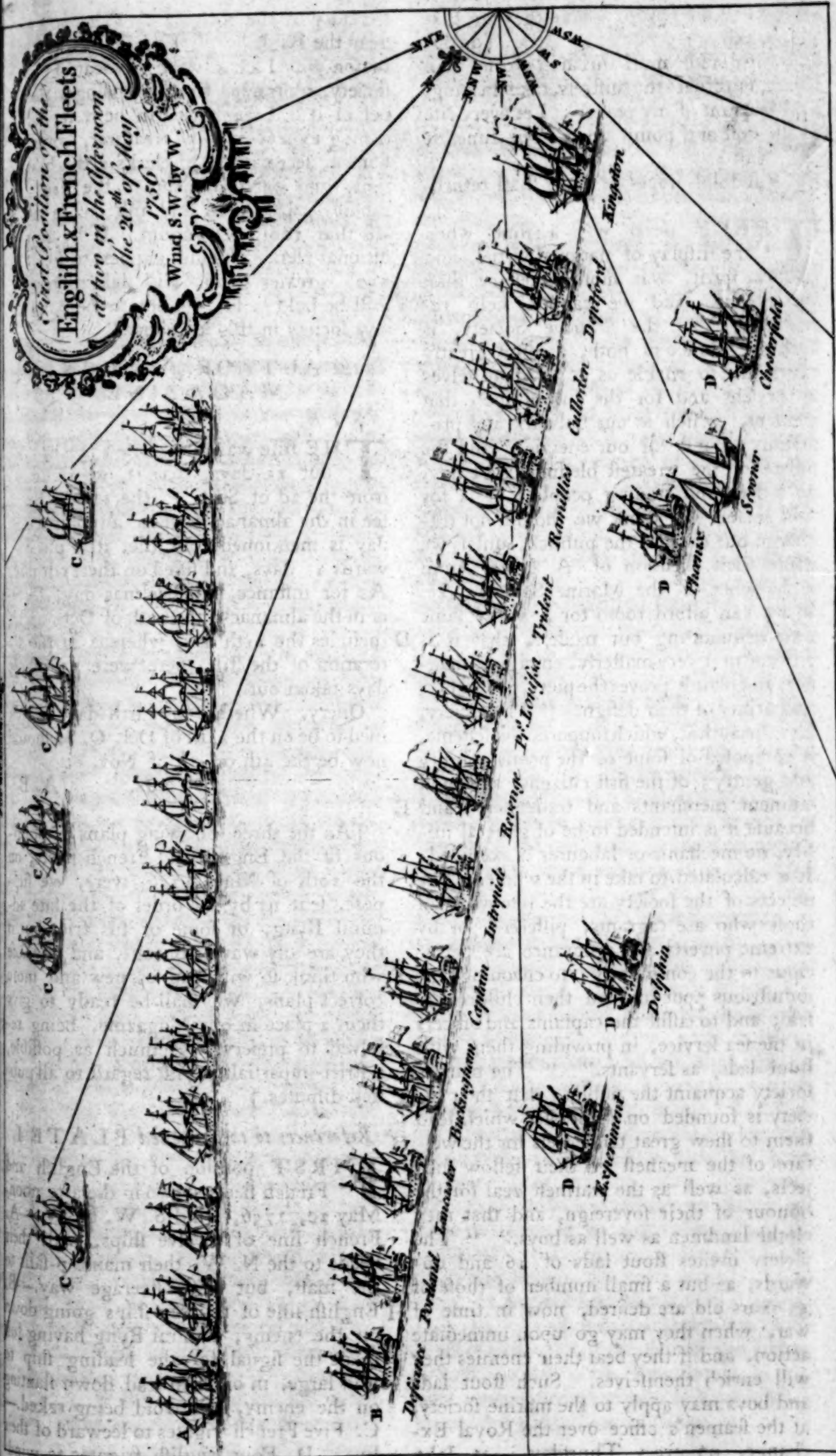
[As the three following plans or positions of the English and French fleets, on the 20th of May, 1756, were, we suppose, sent us by the order of the late admiral Byng, or some of his friends, if they are any way erroneous, and if those who think so will send us new and more correct plans, we shall be ready to give them a place in our Magazine, being resolved to preserve, as much as possible, a strict impartiality with regard to all publick disputes.]

References to the annexed PLATE I.

FIRST position of the English and French fleets at two in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, wind S. W. by W.—A. French line of twelve ships, with their heads to the N. W. their maintop-sails to the mast, but with steerage way.—B. English line of thirteen ships going down on the enemy, admiral Byng having just made the signal for the leading ship to lead large, in order to lead down flanking on the enemy, and avoid being raked.—C. Five French frigates to leeward of their line.—D. Four English frigates to windward of their line, and a schooner tender.

J O U R.

First Position of the
 English & French Fleets
 at two in the Afternoon
 the 20th of May
 1756.
 Wind S.W. by W.



Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter Street Row

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in
the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 63.

*Debate continued in your last, the
that spoke was A. Boeculonijs,
Purport of whose Speech was as
follows.*

President,

I R,

S I hope we shall, in a very few weeks, have preliminaries, at least, settled and agreed to for an honorable treaty of peace, or war declared in the most solemn manner, and as we do not expect that any great number of B men would, in so short a time, enter voluntarily into his majesty's service, in consequence of this motion's being agreed I must think, that it will be more prudent to delay ordering any such bill to be brought in until war be actually declared; for even in that case, I am of C opinion, that a new bill must be brought for explaining and amending the laws now in being, and then we shall be better able to judge, what ought to be done with the prizes taken before the declaration of war; because if any of our people in America have suffered by the in- D tachments or depredations of the French in that part of the world, some share of the produce of the prizes already taken ought to be applied towards making good the damage they have sustained, in the same way as was done with regard to those prizes E taken from Spain in the year 1739, before we declared war against that nation; and this is a piece of justice we owe to the sufferers, and always ought to be considered when orders for reprisals are issued by any of his majesty's ships of war. But, Sir, let such a bill be ordered F when it will, it ought to be extremely well considered; for I doubt if it be consistent with the publick service to give the whole of the prizes to the captors; I am afraid, it makes our naval officers a little fond of having the command of our fourth, fifth, and sixth rates, and to me G seems to be an injustice done to those officers and seamen who are employed on our first, second, and third rates, the former are always employed as cruizers, and owe their protection to the crown, when we are at war with a nation that has any pretence to being called
March, 1757.

a maritime power. I must therefore think, it would be right to have our whole navy divided into certain squadrons; and that all prizes taken by any ship of such a squadron, should belong to, and be divided among the officers and seamen A of that squadron, tho' taken at never so great a distance from the chief rendezvous of the squadron; and this would be particularly necessary in case of a war with France, because we must, in such a case, always keep a large number of capital ships in readiness at home, none of which B could ever be employed as cruizers, or have an opportunity to take any prize; and therefore, in justice to the officers and seamen employed on board of such ships, they ought, I think, to have a share of all the prizes taken by any cruizer not belonging to any squadron stationed in some C other part of the world.

This, I think, Sir, would be a more just and a more equal distribution of the produce of the prizes taken by his majesty's ships of war, as every officer and seaman on board the royal navy would then be sure of getting something by D prizes, and no one would ever get too much, which in the late war frequently happened to be the case. Another advantage would be, that the ships employed to guard our coasts, or to convoy our trade, would not be under so great a temptation to neglect their proper duty, and to employ themselves in looking out E for, and seizing the trading ships of the enemy, which I suspect was sometimes the case during the late war; for considering the great superiority we then had at sea, the number of our trading ships taken by the enemy was surprizing. I myself F once carried to the Admiralty board a list of 1200 merchant ships that had been, in a short space of time, taken by the enemy; and of these 1200 there were no less than 900 that were colony ships; so that the trade of our colonies was either more neglected than any other branch of our G trade, or we must reckon that the colony trade is, in proportion to the whole trade of this nation, as nine is to 12, or three to four, which shews how much it imports us to take all possible care of our colonies and plantations in America.

P

For

For this reason, I say, Sir, I hope we shall soon have either an honourable peace, or a declaration of war; for the uncertain state we are in at present would, in a short time, ruin our colonies, our trade, and our navigation, especially the last, because it would throw the whole of it into the hands of foreigners, as far as our navigation act could allow: Nay, it has already thrown a great deal of our navigation into the hands of foreigners; for besides the high wages we are obliged to pay to our seamen, the insurance upon British ships is now very near as high as it ever was in time of war; so that unless war be soon declared, and due care taken to guard and protect our trade, we must be reduced to the dire necessity of repealing, or at least suspending our navigation act, and selling all our trading ships at half price to foreigners. I therefore think we are under an absolute necessity of coming very soon to a determination as to peace or war, and it is this that makes me against putting a question upon the present motion; for as to our seamen, I shall always be for giving them every encouragement in our power, and for freeing them, as much as possible, from every hardship they now do, or can labour under; because no one can have a greater regard for that body of men than I have; nor is there any gentleman, who has more reason than I have, to wish well to them, as a great part of my fortune is every year afloat upon the ocean.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Cn. Genucius, who spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN I seconded the motion now under consideration, I could not suggest to myself any objections that could be made to it, therefore I at that time gave you no further trouble than to open, as clearly and fully as I could, the intention of the bill proposed by my noble friend, and reserved to myself the privilege of rising up again to answer the objections made, if any should be made, to my noble friend's motion. Objections have, it is true, been since made; but they are such as could never have entered into my head to suggest, and if they had, they are such as I, as an Englishman, should have been ashamed to suggest. What strange, what unmanly fears, have been thrown out upon this occasion! We must not prepare for war, for fear of

rendering a peace impracticable! We must not prepare for war, for fear of sending the allies of France! We must not prepare for war, for fear of raising resentment of the people of France! I am really ashamed, Sir, to hear such arguments made use of in a British parliament. The French have, ever since the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, been supporting, assisting, and furnishing arms and ammunition, those Indians who at their instigation, have been murdering and scalping our people in Nova-Scotia. The French have ever since that time been building forts upon our territory almost round our frontiers in America and they have sent troops thither to defend those forts: Nay, they have lately taken a fort from us; and have not only robbed and murdered many of our people, but have actually, in an open and hostile manner, attacked our troops in that part of the world. After such repeated, such designed insults, shall we fear whatever prevent our preparing to ourselves justice? Sorry I am, to hear such a suggestion from the mouth of an Englishman. If such a suggestion should have any weight with the people of this country, how justly may it be said, *Quotum mutatus ab illo!*

If we are suing, Sir, if we are begging for a peace upon any terms, I shall grant that our preparations may offend our enemies: If we are resolved to accept of such a peace, as French allies may dictate to us, I shall grant, that our preparations may offend them. But if we are resolved to command an honourable peace, the more we are prepared, the more able we shall be to command; the less will every nation in Europe be inclined to risk joining with France against us; for nations are pretty much like old gamesters; they compare the chance they have of gaining, with the chance they have of losing, and they never venture when they plainly see that the odds are against them. This I am sure every gentleman will grant, who has the honour to be of that famous academy near St. James's; and consequently every such gentleman must, I think, be for this motion, because nothing can be more certain, than that the more we are prepared for war, the more the odds will be against those that shall dare to join with France against this nation. There are, I know, some nations in Europe, that are by treaty obliged to join with the French when they are unjustly attacked; but I likewise know that no nation in Europe is obliged to join

the French when they are the aggressors; and I also know, that the judgment of nations, as well as private men, is always strongly biased by their interest. Then are we to prevent the French from being joined by any of their allies in a war against us upon the present occasion? A Is it not by making every nation in Europe think, that the French were the aggressors? How are we to make every nation in Europe think so? Is it not by shewing it their interest to think so? How are we to make it their interest to think so? Is it not by shewing them, that the B will probably be against them? Can we do this any other way, but by shewing them that we have prepared, and are resolved to vindicate the honour of our country against them, as well as France? Therefore, Sir, the most effectual way C preventing France being joined by any of her allies in a war against us, is to make all possible preparations for war; and this will of course be the most effectual way for obtaining a safe and honourable peace; for if the French court D that they cannot prevail with any of their allies to join with them, I believe, they will be extremely cautious of coming in open war with this nation, as they can carry it on no where but by sea, and as we are so much superior to them in power, that they can have no chance for success, if the war be managed on our side with any tolerable conduct. I say, E that the war can be carried on no where but by sea; for I may justly and properly say so, when the armies on both sides must be transported by sea; and if we pursue the plan that has been chalked out by an Hon. friend of mine in this debate, we may very soon put it out of the F power of France to send any troops to America, or to support those she has now there, or may have sent there before our declaration of war. From hence, Sir, I must conclude, that if our present disputes with France should end in an open war, it can proceed from nothing but the G pusillanimous conduct of our ministers, and the contemptible opinion which the French court have of their capacity to conduct a war; and nothing can tend more towards confirming them in that opinion, than our putting a negative upon H this motion.

Then, Sir, as to the people of France, they have now any hopes, that the ships we have taken are to be restored, they cannot surely have any such hopes, as all those ships are condemned and

appropriated to the captors; and as those ships are not by the proposed bill to be condemned and appropriated, until after a declaration of war, if the people of France have any influence upon their court, our passing this bill will oblige them to make use of that influence, for inducing their court to come speedily to an amicable settlement of all the disputes now subsisting between us, in order to prevent a declaration of war, and in consequence thereof, a condemnation and appropriation of all the ships we have taken, or shall hereafter take.

Thus, Sir, in every light in which this bill can be viewed, it must appear to tend more towards bringing on a speedy, safe, and honourable peace, than towards rendering a war unavoidable, and consequently must tend towards removing or preventing all those slavish fears that have been thrown out upon this occasion. It must tend towards obliging the court of France to give ear to any reasonable proffers of peace: It must tend towards rendering the people of France solicitous for preventing a declaration of war; and it must tend towards preventing the allies of France from looking upon us as the aggressors, or thinking themselves obliged to assist France against us. These, Sir, will be the happy effects of our agreeing to this motion; and the contrary, in every particular, will be the fatal effects of our putting a negative upon it.

Having now considered what effects our agreeing, or disagreeing to this motion, will have abroad, I shall next consider, Sir, what effects either may have at home. In the first place, our agreeing to this motion will have a great effect towards inducing our seamen to enter voluntarily into the government's service, and consequently must of course lessen the necessity we are under of making use of that tyrannical and unjust method called pressing. I say tyrannical, Sir, because not only a tyrannical, but a cruel use is often made of it; and it is certainly unjust, because if men are to be pressed into the publick service, every man who is fit for service ought to be pressed in his turn, and no man ought to be forced to serve but in his turn. In the next place, Sir, our agreeing to this motion, would make both the officers and H seamen of our ships of war more active and diligent in looking out for, and seizing the ships of France; and if the taking of any be an advantage, or will conduce to a peace, surely the more we do take, the more advantage we shall have, the

more it will conduce to a peace. That both these effects would flow from our giving all prizes, as soon as condemned, to the captors, is so certain from the nature of things, and was so fully confirmed by experience in the last war, that it cannot with any colour of reason be denied; and consequently we may be assured, that both would immediately flow from our agreeing to this motion.

But now, Sir, with regard to the consequences of our disagreeing to this motion, how must it depress the spirits of those seamen that are already in the public service, how unwilling must it make every seaman to enter into the public service? Will any man of common sense willingly do so, when he finds he can expect nothing but the poor wages allowed by the publick; and that at a time when he is sure of having double the wages by continuing in the merchant service? Gentlemen may, perhaps, chuse to disagree to this motion by means of the previous question; but our brave and blunt seamen do not understand such language. When they hear of such a motion's having been made, and not agreed to, they will conclude, that it was rejected; and consequently will suppose, that our ministers are resolved to carry on this war in the same manner they have begun it, without any formal declaration of war, in order that they may have an opportunity to enrich themselves by the prizes that are taken; nay, as all prizes would in such a case belong to the crown, I am afraid, lest our seamen should carry their suspicions higher than our ministers. God forbid! any of them should ever suspect, that his majesty intends to enrich himself by a war. Those who know his generous and bountiful nature, can have no suspicion; but our seamen can have no such knowledge; and therefore, in duty to our sovereign, we ought to agree to this motion, in order to prevent their entertaining any such suspicion.

In gratitude likewise, Sir, to our seamen, we ought to agree to this motion. To them this nation owes that internal tranquillity, which it has for so many ages enjoyed. By them we have, for so many ages, been protected from those inroads of hostile armies, which other nations have often been exposed to. It may be truly said, that, ever since the invasion of the Danes, our internal tranquillity has never been disturbed but by civil broils amongst ourselves; and they deserve this encouragement the more, as the wages allotted them by the publick are but very

small, and as their condition of life is harder, and the dangers they are exposed to are greater, than those of any other sort of military men. They pass a greater part of their life in a sort of prison; and even in the most peaceable times they are exposed to the dangers of the sea. The wages even of our sea officers are but very inconsiderable: A sea lieutenant, when out of commission, and upon half pay has but 2s. a day, which is 36l. 10s. a year. How many of our civil officers have higher wages, or a greater salary without being ever exposed to any danger; and yet our sea lieutenants are, by his majesty's orders, to rank with a captain of foot. Therefore in justice, as well as gratitude to our seamen, we ought to give them every other advantage in our power.

After having thus answered every objection that has been made to this motion, and given such strong arguments for our agreeing to it, I hope, Sir, it will not be said, that it proceeds from a French party in this house, as has been said without doors of those who happen not to approve of every thing that has been done, or left undone, by our ministers. Nay, an insinuation has even been printed and published, that 250,000l. had come from France, for creating an opposition to the wise measures of our ministers. But I am so far from being angry at this freedom, tho' it may justly be called licentious, that I am glad to see the press free. It makes me recollect what I have somewhere read of one of the greatest generals of the Athenian commonwealth who was accused by a most low and abject citizen: Tho' the accusation was false, he was so far from resenting it that he rejoiced at it, and said, he was glad to find that he had so well established the liberties of his country, that an accusation might be brought by the meanest citizen, against the greatest man in the republick: I hope, this will always be the case in this country; for tho' it may be sometimes necessary to punish licentiousness, yet even licentiousness itself ought not, I think, to be ever so severely punished, as may inroach upon the liberties of the press. This, indeed, will never happen, I believe, when the licentiousness is directed against those who are in opposition to ministers of state; but there is some danger when it takes a contrary direction; and therefore even the punishment of licentiousness is an affair that may, sometimes, deserve the attention of this house.

The next that spoke was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

HOWEVER contemptibly some gentlemen, from an affectation of popularity, may talk of fear, yet I hope they will not say, that it is consistent with common sense to be afraid of nothing; therefore I shall never be ashamed to own, that I am afraid of involving my country needlessly in any war; and tho' I have as good an opinion as any man ought to have, of the power of my native country, and the courage and vigour of my countrymen, yet I shall never be ashamed to own, that I am afraid of acting in such a manner, as may unite several powerful nations against us, when, by holding a different sort of conduct, we may prevent any such union. Whilst we sit quiet and idle in this house, gentlemen may talk in a high strain of national strength and courage, and of the contempt we have for our enemies: Such a way of talking is sure to be attended with the applause of the populace; and I shall grant, that those who are only to act, can never have too high an opinion of their strength and courage, or too great a contempt for their enemies; but those that are to direct, may err in both these respects, and such an error has often been the cause of the destruction, both of themselves and those under their direction. Therefore, whatever way gentlemen may affect to talk in this house, I hope those who have the honour to be of his majesty's council, will take care never to form too high an opinion of our own strength and courage, or too mean an opinion of the strength and courage of those who are, or are like to be our enemies; and as we in this house are one of his majesty's great and supreme councils, this care is, I think, a duty incumbent upon every gentleman who has the honour of a seat in this assembly.

If we do our duty in this respect, Sir: If we maturely and carefully examine all circumstances, I believe, we shall find that the French are not such contemptible people, as to induce us, in prudence, and without regard to justice, to involve ourselves in a war with that nation, if it can with honour be avoided; and if it cannot with honour be avoided, I am sure, we ought to take all possible care not to furnish a pretence to the allies of France, for

thinking that we are the aggressors; therefore I must think, that during this whole debate, gentlemen have never once considered the importance of the monosyllable, *now*; and yet it is the hinge upon which the very marrow of this debate must turn.

A If a war should ensue, or if his majesty was convinced, that there was no longer any room to expect redress or satisfaction, by treaty, I shall grant, that some such bill as this would be necessary; but the question is, if it be *now* necessary. If it be not *now* necessary, the ordering of such a bill to be brought in, can do but very little good, and may do a great deal of harm, all the good pretended to result from it, is that of its inducing some of our seamen to enter voluntarily into his majesty's service. Gentlemen who suppose that this would be any great inducement, must have a very different opinion of our common seamen from what I have. They must suppose them to be a very thoughtful, considerate sort of men, and such as are ready to give up a small present advantage for a very great and future advantage in expectation; whereas, D I have always taken them to be the most thoughtless, inconsiderate set of men in the kingdom, and such as have less regard to futurity, I mean in this life, than any other sort of men whatever. But suppose that this would be an inducement to some seamen, to enter voluntarily E into his majesty's service, could it have any great effect in a few weeks, or in two or three months, which, in my opinion, is the longest time we can be in suspense as to peace or war? I am almost certain it would not, and I am the more certain, because I believe there are now no seamen F unemployed in the British dominions: They are all employed either in our navy or the merchant service, unless it be such as are just returned from a voyage, and have their pockets full of money, and these you cannot expect to enter, whilst they have a shilling left in their pockets. G For the cause of our want of seamen at present, as well as upon every like occasion, is not owing so much to their unwillingness to enter into the king's service, as to never having a sufficient stock of seamen, at the eve of a war, to supply our trade and our navy; nor is it possible, H I think, to prevent this being always the case, by any other method but that of keeping a very large number of seamen in constant pay and employment, in time of peace as well as war.

Therefore,

Therefore, Sir, the utmost advantage we can expect by ordering any such bill to be brought in, a few weeks, or a few months, before it may become necessary, is both uncertain and inconsiderable; but the harm it may do this nation is, I think, certain, and may be attended with utter ruin; consequently it requires no great skill in the doctrine of chances, to determine what ought, in such a case, to be done. I shall grant, Sir, that the judgment of nations as well as of private men is pretty much governed by what they take to be their interest; but whilst France takes care to prevent her neighbours conceiving a jealousy of a too great increase of her power, I am afraid, that in a war between France and us, several of the nations in Europe would think it their interest to join with France, notwithstanding the greatest preparations we could make, because in the chances of war they would look upon the odds to be on the side of France; and therefore in all our disputes with that nation, it is prudential in us, to conduct ourselves so as to convince every nation in Europe that, if a war should ensue, it is not owing to injustice on our side, but to ambition on the side of France; for as this would of course stir up the jealousy of the other powers of Europe, they would either stand neuter in the war, or be ready, for the sake of their own preservation, to join with us, if the chances of war should turn very much against us.

To prevent this, Sir, is the true cause of that patience which has been hitherto shewn by the court of France. They look upon themselves, I fear, with too much justice, as an overmatch for any one nation in Europe; therefore the only thing they have to fear, is that of raising such a jealousy of their power and ambition among their neighbours, as may produce a confederacy against them. This is the only nation in Europe from which, singly and alone, they have any thing to fear, because they can attack us no way but by sea, and upon that element we are as yet superior to them, tho', in the course of a long war, by good conduct, and a few accidents in their favour, they may become superior to us even at sea. However, as this would be tedious, dangerous, and expensive, they are using all their art to persuade all their allies, that we are the aggressors, in order to get them to join against us. How are we to prevent the success of the French in this attempt? Not by doing what we ourselves think we

may justly do, for vindicating of our possessions and our rights in America; but by doing no more than what the allies of France think we may justly do; and from hence every one must be convinced, that if we had begun a war with France in the manner chalked out, by the Hon. gentleman, in this debate, we should probably have had one half of Europe united with France against us; and no one will suppose, that, in such a case, we could for one year have preserved our superiority at sea, considering the great number of ships of war we must always keep at home, for protecting our trade and preventing an invasion.

We find, Sir, that what we have as yet done, has not had the effect which the French expected and wished for: We find, that our seizing the French ships, and our endeavouring to intercept the troops they send to America, have not made any ally of France look upon us as the aggressors; but I fear we are upon the verge of the precipice, and that one step further would make us drop into the gulph of perdition. Even the allies of France are now mediating between us, and endeavouring to prevail with that court to agree to reasonable terms of accommodation. What would they think, should we, whilst they are thus employed, order such a bill as this to be brought in? I am persuaded, that they would look upon it not only as a hectoring menace against France, but as an affront to themselves. Nay, I am afraid, they would begin to look upon us as real pirates, which the French have been representing us to be at every court in Europe; for as yet they consider our seizing the ships of France as done with no other views but such as we really had, which were, that we might have something in our hands to restore, in case honourable terms of peace should be offered; and, 2dly, That we might possess ourselves of some thousands of French seamen, which in case of war might be employed against us. But if we should order those ships to be appropriated to the captors, most foreign courts would begin to think, that we had seized those ships without any other view but that of gain, which is the proper character of pirates.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that our agreeing to this motion might be attended with the most dangerous consequences, with regard to our foreign affairs, and with regard to our domestick, it is really what we cannot in justice do, at least so far as relates to the ships already taken: The property

property of them is already vested in the crown; and every one knows, that we never pass any bill by which the property of the crown may be affected, without having first had the consent of our sovereign signified to us by message. Nay, we never pass a bill by which the property of any private man may be affected without making good to him the damage or loss he may thereby suffer. Our agreeing to this motion would therefore be a trespass upon prudence, as the ships taken before a declaration of war, are often in whole or in part applied to make good the damage private men had suffered by what occasioned the war, or they are restored upon a renewal of peace. Thus the ships taken from the Spaniards in 1739, before the declaration of war, were partly applied, towards making good the damage which our merchants had suffered, by their depredations; and the ships taken from them, in the year 1718, were restored upon the renewal of peace, in 1721. Nay, some French ships that had been seized by our ships of war, on pretence of their being Spanish, before the declaration of war between France and us, in 1744, were restored, even during the continuance of the war, upon its having been made appear that they were truly French ships. Therefore, I must think, that it would be inconsistent with prudence to enact, that the property of all ships, taken before the declaration of war, should become vested in the captors as soon as war should be declared, and the ships condemned.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that our agreeing to this motion can do little or no good, but may do a great deal of harm, and that our passing such a bill as this would be inconsistent with both justice and prudence, I am for following the example set us by a former minister: He was against passing such a bill as this in the year 1738, because it was not then necessary; but he was for it in 1739, because it was then become necessary: And he was probably for its going the length of the 3d reading, to prevent any opposition being made to it when it should become necessary. But as this last circumstance cannot now serve any purpose, we have no occasion to take up our time with preparing and reading any such bill, until it does become necessary. So that my conduct at this time does not properly differ from the conduct of that great minister, whom I shall always be proud to imitate, and shall never be ashamed of having been one of his constant friends. Whatever some gentlemen may be pleased to say of

the character of that minister, I wish they would not make quite so free with the character of parliament, in his time. To talk of a venal majority at his beck, in parliament, may teach the people without doors to think at least, if not to talk, of a venal majority in our present parliament. That minister, it is true, had a very great influence for many years in parliament, but it proceeded from the rectitude of his measures, and his abilities in explaining them to the house. He was always for keeping his countrymen in peace, if possible; and we cannot boast much of what we have got by war since his resignation. From what had before happened to him we know, indeed, that there may be a venal majority in parliament, for he innocently suffered by one; and I wish we had never had reason to suppose that there may be a factious majority in parliament; for they are equally dangerous to our constitution, but the latter is by far the most dangerous to the peace and safety of the kingdom.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

*Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, Some Queries on the Minutes of the Council of War held at Gibraltar, on the 4th of May last, &c. **

E 1. **W**HETHER a great part of the members of that council of war were not themselves under express orders to go to Mahon?

2. Whether the oldest lieutenant-colonel of the garrison of Gibraltar was not one of the council; and if so, whether at least one half of them were not under such orders?

3. Whether it be possible for officers, who are ordered to their garrison, to vote, that it is not for his majesty's service that they should go thither?

4. Whether the nearest approach that could be made to this, does not seem to be to vote, that the going of the battalion, ordered from Gibraltar, was not for his majesty's service; for reasons, which conclude *a fortiori* against their own going?

5. Whether one of the reasons assigned be not, that such battalion would be an ineffectual relief; and if the succour of two battalions, viz. that and the fusiliers, would be an ineffectual relief; whether those officers going by themselves, or with only one battalion, would not be a still less effectual relief?

6. Whe-

6. Whether the difficulty of throwing them into the place be not another reason assigned? And whether, if they could not force their way by the help of two battalions, they were more likely to do it with that of one?

7. Whether it be not the constant practice of war in every service, for officers, whose garrisons happen in their absence to be surprized with a siege, or who are ordered to the relief of it, to run every kind of risk, in order to get into the place of their duty?

8. Whether at the siege of Tournay, B for instance, in the year 1709, French colonels, and other officers, were not continually taken in the confederate camp, in disguise; who were content to run the risk of being hanged for spies by their enemies, and then of being shot by the out-centinels of the garrison, before they could make themselves known to their friends, rather than be wanting to their honour, by not getting into the town*?

9. Whether, when an established rule of duty is broken thro', it were not to be wished for the honour of our service, that

the reasons should be produced, why these officers determined not to take the succours ordered to Minorca; and without giving the opinion of Mr. O'Hara, who was just come from thence; without having tried whether the harbour was open or not; but supposing it to be impenetrably blocked up, contrary to fact, as has since appeared; should coolly resolve, even at two hundred leagues distance from danger, *That it would be difficult, if not impossible, to throw in any succours; and could they be thrown in, they would be ineffectual, as the council do not conceive any hope of introducing a body of men sufficient to dislodge the French, or raise the siege?*

10. Whether the intent of sending succours to a place attacked be not to protract the siege, and give time for future measures, much oftener than to raise it? Whether therefore a body of men were ever justified in refusing to go into a town, because they should still be *insufficient to dislodge the enemy, and raise the siege*†?

11. Whether the next paragraph in these minutes, does not seem to be rather adapted to the ancient method of war between

* Beside those that attempted to get into the place by force, and those that stole in undiscovered, Mons. Demoiseau, a chief engineer, was taken in the besieger's camp, in this manner, June 27. Mons. Villemaure, a French brigadier, with a captain of his regiment, were taken in the disguise of peasants, July 2. Lieut. col. De Saisan was taken under the glacis of the town, as he was endeavouring to get into it, July 6. As were two other officers, July 9. Col. La Valiere, whose regiment was in the town, was taken prisoner as he was endeavouring to get into it, July 17. See the Journal of the Siege in the Annals of this Reign, p. 25, 30, 31, 33.—Indeed this is so established a rule of duty, that instances of the same kind occur in almost every siege of importance. At that of Mons this same year, after the battle of Malplaquet had cut off all hope of relief, the French officers still endeavoured to get into the place, not to save the town, for that was impossible, but only to protract the siege. See the garrison's articles of capitulation, one of which is: "The prisoners taken on both sides shall be restored; in which number shall be included, those that were taken in endeavouring to throw themselves into the town, since it was invested." Annals, p. 68.—The same thing happened the next year at Douay; which having been invested sooner than was expected, a great number of officers were absent from their posts, some of whom were taken as they endeavoured to get into the place. Annals, p. 46.—And the year before this, at the siege of Lisle, major-general De Luxembourg, and Mr. De Tournesfort, with about two thousand carbineers, made a desperate attempt to force thro' the besiegers line of circumvallation; and thought it success to be able to throw themselves into the city, with the loss only of about half of their party. † Had the first relief of about five hundred men, brought by Sir John Leak to Gibraltar, when besieged by the Spaniards and French in the year 1704, or the three colonels that got into the town soon after, reasoned in this manner, that important fortress had been given up. And yet they found Gibraltar in a much worse condition than St. Philip's was, either on the fourth of May, or the twenty-fourth; forty of the cannon of the town having been dismounted, the faces of the bastions beaten down, and the lieutenant-governor, with brigadier Fox, and a great number of other officers killed.—Even the two thousand men that afterwards got thither, did not pretend to dislodge the enemy, or raise the siege, but only to weary them out; which the prince of Hesse effectually did, for six months together, ruining of the besiegers, at least two thirds of their number, which the whole French army consisted of, that landed at Minorca. Let it be remarked too, that all Spain lay behind the besiegers of Gibraltar, to supply them with men and ammunition: Whereas the French were shut up in the island of Minorca, and depending upon the courtesy of an English fleet for their supplies.

Greeks and Persians, than to modern practice. "And therefore, though such a detachment might have been of great service in Minorca, could they have been landed before the island was actually attacked, and whilst a squadron of his majesty's fleet had been there to co-operate with the troops in the defence and preservation of the island;" yet in the present situation of affairs, and at this time, &c.

Whether by the fleet at sea co-operating with the troops on shore, be not meant, their beating the enemy's fleet, and preventing these land forces from operating at all*?

12. Whether instances are not to be found of troops suffering themselves to be landed in an island, even without insisting on the previous security of a superior fleet at sea, to prevent an enemy's ever coming to them?

13. Whether the number of regiments, that were in each of these garrisons, was not known to the privy council at St. James's, as well as to this at Gibraltar? And whether it might not justly have been presumed, that fresh troops would be sent from hence, to supply the place of those that were ordered to Minorca?

14. Whether this is not the first instance of officers belonging to a place actually besieged, and known to be in want of men, meeting together, and determining not to carry the succour ordered to it, out of tenderness for another place which was not besieged, and which they did not belong to?

15. Whether if these officers had intended to go to Mahon themselves, they would not have been for taking as many succours as they could with them?

16. Whether the determinations of this council of war had not made it impossible for them ever to think of going to Mahon? Since it could not have been kept a secret from the garrison, when they and the fuzileers other officers, came March, 1757.

there, that his majesty had with great goodness ordered them another battalion, but that they would not bring it?

17. Whether when they should be obliged to give the reason of their refusal, that very reason, that the succour even of two battalions would be an ineffectual relief, would not, when heard at Mahon on their coming with one, have been an effectual declaration to the garrison, that they had nothing to hope for, but ought to capitulate as soon as possible?

18. Whether a council of war, consisting of land officers only, had any right to vote, or even countenance an opinion, that the French fleet, of twelve ships of the line, *was at least equal in force, if not superior, to that under the command of admiral B—g*, of thirteen British ships of the line, then riding at anchor before them? And whether the mere supposition, that the English fleet might be *weakened by an engagement*, had not, when made by men of their rank, itself a tendency to produce such a weakening? And tho' the majority of the sea officers must doubtless have received any supposition of their being worsted with a becoming indignation; yet, whether the admiral himself did not believe it.

19. Whether we do not find these same land officers, after the fleet had received the defeat near Minorca, which they had bespoke at Gibraltar, at a sea council, with equal goodness, advising the admiral to go back to Gibraltar, without their once offering themselves, with the other officers and recruits, to be landed at St. Philip's †?

20. Whether a grateful man can refuse his evidence for the courage of an admiral, who, being sent by his majesty to carry two battalions to Minorca, in order to save his friends the trouble of a siege, told the governor of Gibraltar, that one of them would not be *wanted*, and then wrote to the governor of Minorca, that the other could not be *spared* ‡?

Q

To

* If the reader think this too ridiculous an interpretation, by the parallel part of Mr. B—g's letter of the same date, which is the echo of this council of war, it appears to be the true one. "If (says he) I had been so happy as to have arrived at Mahon before the French had landed, I flatter myself I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island."

† The harmony between the two services, thro' this whole expedition, is very remarkable. Does the admiral chuse to lay in in time an excuse for not fighting? The land officers help him to one in the first council, by weighing the strength of the two fleets in much nicer scales, than the admiral himself could do with any decency; and determining by their own weights in the enemy's favour. Do the land officers wish to excuse themselves from being jet ashore at St. Philip's? The admiral has a set of questions, drawn up with a manifest view to their answers; which being signed by a second council, effectually serve both their purposes.

‡ But I must inform you, Should the fuzileers be landed, as they are part of the ships complements, it would disable the

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

—Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas ;
Scimus—hanc veniam petimusque damus-
que vicissim ;
Sed non ut placidis coeant immitia, non ut
Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.
Decipimur specie rekti.—
Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter ;
Denique—sit quidvis simplex dumtaxat &
unum. HOR. Ars Poet.

Painters and Poets our indulgence claim,
 Their daring equal, and their art the same ;
 I own th' indulgence—such I give and take,
 But not thro' nature's sacred rules to break ;
 Monstrous ! to mix the cruel and the kind,
 Serpents with birds, and lambs with tygers
 join'd.

But oft our greatest errors take their rise
 From our best views.—

Then learn this wand'ring humour to
 controul,

And keep one equal *tenour* thro' the whole :
 Let things be put in their peculiar place,
 And know that *order* is the greatest grace.

FRANCIS.

S I R,

IN our survey of, and contemplation
 upon the noble and beautiful system
 of the *universe*, established by our great
 and *all-wise* Creator, we are unavoida-
 bly struck with admiration at that *unity*
and regularity of design, which every where
 reigns so visibly about us ; all parts of it
 being so justly calculated, and skilfully
 adapted towards promoting the *harmony* of
 the whole, as sufficiently to evince the
 most consummate wisdom of the *grand*
architect.—In allusion to this beautiful
 system, I suppose it is, that the Greek
 word *κόσμος*, which means *mundus*, or *re-*
tum compages, signifies also *ordo* : And is
 an elegant type of that *unity and harmony*,
 which was originally intended to prevail
 amongst mankind by the wisdom of God,
 as being so necessary to promote their hap-
 piness as well here as hereafter.—Hence,
 by a parity of reasoning, among the works
 of men, it is no wonder that we are so
 delighted with those, either of the *pencil*
or pen, where we meet with a constant
uniformity of customs, time, and place ;—
 for tho' an inventive genius, either in

painting or poetry, may be allowed
 make (for the embellishment of the piece)
 an excursion sometimes to something not
 altogether so conformable to that *unity*
design (which ought always to be in view)
 and serves rather to please the fancy only

A yet where this *unity* is constantly pre-
 served, especially as to *time*, historical
 pieces in this case (*cæteris paribus*, if
 may use that expression here) cannot fail
 of giving the most compleat pleasure : For
 the judgment, supported by a skill in
 chronology, is so closely concerned in or-

B der to form the *taste*.—I cannot, at pre-
 sent, recollect any thing in which a breach
 of this creates a greater disgust to a per-
 son of a delicate taste, than those *an-*
achronisms, or incoherences, as to *time*
 (especially gross ones) which we too of-
 ten meet with in the works of some of the

C great masters in *painting*.—I think, even
 the immortal *Raphael* himself, does not
 stand so clear of this, as could be wished
 in his piece of *Moses at the burning bush*,
 mentioned, if I can remember right, by
 Mons. de Piles, in some chapter in the
 former part of his book, the impropriety

D of which that writer takes occasion to re-
 mark.—Another instance of this sort (and
 a most gross one indeed) is by *Velasquez*,
Brueghels, a Dutch painter, in his piece
 of *the adoration of the Eastern Magi* (which
 I think, is in the collection at *Houghton*
Hall) where, according to the grotesque

E taste of his country, but absurd enough
 suppose it reckoned, he has drawn the
Indian king in a large white surplice, with
 boots and spurs, and bringing in his hand
 for a present to *the holy Child*, the model
 of a modern ship.—I will just mention, as
 one instance more of an *anachronism*

F *painting*, and that is, of the original
crucifixes. But as this has something very
 particular in it, I hope your readers will
 not think me tedious in giving an histor-
 ical account of them, which I have some-
 where met with, which tho' it may per-
 haps be thought somewhat foreign to my

purpose, yet as it contains a variety of in-
 cidents, which will necessarily alarm and
 rouse the faculties of the soul with many
 different and surprizing emotions, or
 while melting us into pity and compassion,
 at other times raising our indignation, and
 amazing us with horror, I therefore thought
 it would not be unacceptable to them, and

the Squadron from acting against that of the enemy, which I am informed is cruising
 the island." See Mr. Byng's letter. Yet Sir George Rook, in order really to cover
 raltar, then threatened with a siege, sailed to fight the French fleet, which carried
 hundred guns more than his own, after landing eight hundred marines of his ships com-
 ments to garrison this new conquest,

shall relate it as well as I remember.—The story is told of the famous *Giotto*, one of the first restorers of our *modern painting*.—*Giotto*, intending one day to draw a *crucifix* to the life, wheedled a poor man to suffer himself to be bound to a *cross* for an hour, at the end of which he was to be released, and receive a considerable reward for it; but instead of this, as soon as he had fastened him, he stabbed him dead, and then fell to drawing: When he had finished his *picture*, he carried it to the *pope*, who liked it so well, that he was resolved to place it over the altar of his own chapel:—*Giotto* told him, as he liked the *copy* so well, he would show him the *original*.—What do you mean, said the *pope*? Will you show me *Jesus Christ* on the *cross* in person? No, said *Giotto*, but I will show your holiness the *original* from whence I drew this, if you will absolve me from all punishment.—The *pope* promised this, which *Giotto* believing, attended him to the place where it was:—As soon as they were entered, he drew back a curtain, which hung before the dead man on the *cross*, and told him what he had done.—The *pope* troubled at so barbarous an action, repealed his promise, and told *Giotto*, that he should surely be put to an exemplary death.—*Giotto*, with a seeming resignation, only begged leave to finish the *piece* before he died, which was granted him, and a guard set upon him to prevent his escape.—As soon as the *picture* was delivered into his hands, he took a brush, and dipping it into a sort of stuff ready for that purpose, daubed the *picture* all over with it, so that nothing of the *crucifix* could be seen.—This made his holiness stark mad, and he swore, that *Giotto* should be put to the most cruel death, unless he drew another equal to the former; if so, he would not only give him his life, but also an ample reward in money.—*Giotto*, as he had reason, desired this under the *pope's* signet, that he might not be in danger of a second repeal.—This was granted to him; and taking a wet sponge, he wiped off all the varnish he had daubed on the *picture*, so that the *crucifix* appeared the same in all respects as it did before.—Upon this, the *pope* remitted his punishment.—And they say, that this *crucifix* is the *original*, from which the most famous *crucifixes* in *Europe* are drawn.”—H

Thus far the story.—Now, Sir, *Giotto* was not born (I think) before A. D. 1270, and died 1330; and supposing him to be only 25, or even 20 years old when he did this (which is making the utmost

concession in favour of the *original* of *crucifixes*) yet how will this correspond with the time in which a *crucifix* may be seen in some *pieces*?—I think there is one of *St. Jerom* with a *crucifix* by him, which must surely be no small *anachronism*, as that *A father* is well known to have lived many centuries before *Giotto*.—I am not insensible it may be said here, “That a man may be a very great *master* in *painting*, without being an *historian*: Witness that wonderful colourist *Titian*, and other great *masters* of the *Venetian school*, who knew very little or nothing of *history*.”—I grant it.—I only beg leave to ask, if an exact skill in *chronology* and *history*, joined with the other branches of *painting*, are not *essential* towards forming a compleat *master*;—if so, those *pieces*, where these are strictly observed (*cæteris paribus*, as I before said) must therefore give the higher delight to men of a true, sound *taste*, than those where they are not?—And therefore, Sir, I humbly presume, that the compositions of the *painter* should correspond, as much as possible, to the text, customs and times of writers of antiquity.

—And this duty seems to hold equally the same in *poetry*, it being so very necessary to observe the customs and times of those persons and things which are represented to us.—If these strange *phenomena* in *painting* are *licences* (which I know not how to account for otherwise) my question is answered: But then, are such very bold ones fit to be used by any but a *Raphael*, a *Titian*, &c?—So in *poetry*, we can easily pardon those we meet with in *Homer*, *Virgil*, &c. at which we are not a little offended in a *minor poet*.—I take it for granted then, Sir, that it ought to be the chief care of *painters*, rather to adorn their *history*, than corrupt it, as nothing seems to sit with so ill a grace upon a *picture*, as figures which are quite foreign to the subject, and hence they are called pleasantly enough by some writer, *figures to be left*.—And tho’ *Horace*, in the beginning of my motto, permits *painters* and *poets* a becoming boldness, provided it is ingenious, and not too extravagant, yet he encourages neither of them to draw things beyond *nature* or *verisimilitude*, as appears by what follows, and the advice which he gives at the latter end of it. As for *Monf. du Fresnoy* on this point now before us, he is (I think) wholly in its favour; and whoever will read the 8th chapter of the first book of *Monf. de Piles*, will own, I believe, taking the chapter throughout, that he is much more for it than against it.

I will only select a passage or two from it, as most material to the point under consideration.—He begins thus: “It is plain that *compositura*, which is an essential part of *painting*, comprehends the objects which are to be met with in *history*, of which *truth* is the *essence*, and consequently this fidelity ought to be *essential* in *painting*, and the *painter* is obliged on all occasions to conform himself thereto.”—And after an objection brought to this, to which he gives an answer at large, which pleads much in favour of the point in hand.—He goes on thus: “Nevertheless, after all I have said upon this subject, I will not pretend to excuse a *painter*, where he shows himself a bad *historian*; for a man is always blameworthy in ill performing what he undertakes, &c.”—And then he ends with this reflection:—“But tho’ *nature* is the essence of *painting*, and *history* only an accident, yet this accident is not *less* worthy of the *painter’s* consideration than the essence, in case he would please every body, especially men of letters, and such as judge of a *picture* more by their understanding than their eyes, and whose opinion it is (which opinion by the bye seems founded upon the strictest truth) that the perfection of these sorts of works consists chiefly in representing *history faithfully*, and expressing the passions well.”—I hope, Sir, your learned readers will please to observe all along, that the design of this piece is by no means to offer any thing which may seem to cast the least injurious or invidious shade upon *Raphael, Titian, &c.* since I honour this noble and polite science with too much respect to offer any derogatory hints, which might tend to eclipse the lustre of its *professors*.—But as your Magazine is so communicative a channel, by which many useful and entertaining subjects are conveyed to us, I should be obliged to any of your ingenious and learned correspondents, to furnish me with a more satisfactory solution of this odd *phenomenon* in *painting*, than I have hitherto been able to meet with; and am,
St. Stephens, Norwich, Sir, Yours, &c.
March 1, 1757. Philo-Cosmus.

The following Extract from Dr. HUXHAM’s Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous Sore Throat, may be of Service even to many who are not Physicians, as it may teach them how to regulate their Diet, so as to prevent their being subject to putrid Fevers, and several other malignant Distempers.

THE doctor, after having observed, that volatile alcalious salts very much

tend to bring on putrid fevers, and to encrease their malignity, goes on thus: “Volatile alcalious salts, even applied externally to the skin, very speedily corrode and ulcerate, and it is certainly fact, that given internally they heat vastly more, quantitate for quantity, than the warmest vegetable alexipharmicks.—And that, I think, not so much by encreasing the projectile force and circulation of the blood, as by causing an intestine motion and effervescence in it; for, by the most accurate experiments, is found, that solutions of the volatile alcaline salts weaken the tone of the fibres and power of the vessels, and consequently the momentum of the blood in the regular course of circulation.—And we eventually find, that, when the blood abounds with very acrid salts, the pulse becomes weak, small, quick, and fluttering, as in the highly scorbutick, and that corrupt acrimonious state of blood, which brings on the putrid fever, antecedent to some mortifications *ab internâ causâ*, as they call it; in both which the powers of nature sink greatly, and particularly the strength of the arterial vibrations; that they may encrease in quickness, to compensate for the want of that natural vigour, and fullness, which is observed in free and firm pulsation of an artery duly filled with blood, and properly actuated.—The extraordinary bigness and flaccidity of the heart, that is commonly noted in scorbutick and pestilential cases, are owing to the weakness and great relaxation of its muscular fibres.—That peculiar kind of biting heat, that we commonly feel on the skin of persons labouring under putrid malignant fevers, seems to arise from the abundance of acrid salts and sulphurs in the blood, and its intestine motion, and not from its encreased projectile force; for, on first touching the skin, the heat seems very little, if at all, above the natural, but, by continuing the finger longer time on it, you are sensible of disagreeable scalding in it, which sensation even remains in the finger for some small time after you have quite removed it from the sick person: This Dr. Pringle has judiciously noted in his excellent Treatise on the Diseases of the Army; and Galen, as he candidly observes, long before him.—This Mons. Quesnay calls *la chaleur d’acrimonie*, and very justly distinguishes it from *la chaleur d’inflammation*.—The sensation, in truth, is as different as touching a very hot piece of dry wood and dipping your finger into tepid spirit of hartshorn.—And I think this observation evidently proves the abundance of acrimonious

1757. Acrimonious salts thrown off by perspiration in these very putrid fevers. That peculiar burning heat also, which the sick often feel within, in such diseases, tho' the external parts of the body are actually cold, probably arises from the same cause.—And I cannot but think the heat, observable in fevers, preceding and attending mortifications *ab internâ causâ*, is generated by the acrimony and intestine motion of the humours; not certainly from a rapid projectile motion, for the pulse is then always found weak and small, tho' quick. The surprizingly speedy and great stench, swelling, and sanious hæmorrhages from all the outlets of the bodies of such as die in putrid, malignant fevers, are arguments of the great intestine motion, rarefaction, and acrimony of the humours.—This was the case commonly of those that died of the malignant, anginose fever, above described. I have known the whole body swell vastly, even to the ends of the fingers and toes, with a cadaverous lividity, tho' almost quite cold, and an intolerable stench even before the person was actually dead, blood issuing, at the same time, from the ears, nose, mouth, and guts; and this too where the pulse had been very weak and small, tho' exceeding quick, from the very beginning.—Was not this, from much air, generated in the blood by the intestine motion, heat, and putridity, which are well known to generate air? Is not the emphysema, observable in some sphacelations, from the same cause?

But to proceed, if we consider the generation and nature of animal salts, perhaps we shall see a little further into this matter.—The strongest vegetable acids, we take in with our food, are by the *vis* soon changed into a neutral, or a kind of ammoniacal salts, and by being longer and longer exposed to the action of the vessels, and heat of the blood, they more and more approach to an alkaline nature, and at length would become actually alkaline, were they not diluted, washed off, and corrected by acescent drink and diet.—A person that lives on nothing but mere water, and flesh or fish, without anything either acid or acescent, soon contracts a very great rankness in all his humours; he grows feverish, and at length his blood runs into a state of putrefaction.—The blood of those that die of famine becomes highly acrimonious, which begets fever, frenzy, and such a degree of putrefaction, as is utterly destructive of the vital principles. A very melancholy instance of which

I once met with in a poor gentleman, who obstinately starved himself to death, and would not, for many days, either by force or persuasion, swallow any kind of food, or a drop of liquor.—He soon grew feverish, flushed in his face, and very hot in his head; his pulse was small, but very quick; in four or five days his breath became exceedingly offensive, his lips dry black, parched, his teeth and mouth foul, black, bloody, his urine (when it could be saved) vastly high coloured, and stinking, as much as if it had been kept a month; at length he trembled continually, could not stand, much less walk, raved and dozed alternately, fell into convulsive agonies frequently, in which he sometimes sweated pretty much about the head and breast, tho' his extremities were quite cold, pale, and shrivelled; the sweat was of a very dark yellow colour, and of a most nauseous stench.

It is certain also, that, if the animal salts are not duly and constantly carried off by urine, they are highly destructive, as in ischuries, for they continually advance more and more to an alkaline state.—It is not so much from an increased quantity, as the acrimony of the juices, that an obstinate suppression of urine becomes fatal; for I have known it very soon so, where the patient hath had very large discharges by sweat and stool during the whole time of the suppression; particularly I remember, many years ago, a renal ischury fatal to a corpulent lady the eleventh day from the stoppage, tho' she was twice bled very largely, and kept purging the whole time, and consequently did not die from a redundancy of humours.—She made not a drop of urine from the time of her seizure to her death, tho' she took very largely of cantharides in substance and tincture, as well as many other medicines, particularly large doses of calomel. Indeed, altho' I have frequently known cantharides given with very good effect in ischuries, yet if they do not answer speedily, but are long continued in large quantities, I fear they co-operate with the acrid salts, and hasten the death of the patient, by bringing on a delirium and convulsions, as I have had the misfortune to see more than once.

But to the point in hand.—The formation of volatile alkaline salts in the body seems not much unlike the production of them out of the body.—Let any kind of green plant, even the most acid, be pressed together in a large heap, it soon begins to heat, and gradually grows more and more

more hot (to such an intense degree at length, if the quantity be very large, as to break out into an actual flame) and this effervescence soon turns the whole mass putrid, and the acid and essential salts of the plant into volatile alcalies, which may be distilled from the putrid mass, and are in no respect essentially different from the volatile alcali salts raised from animal substances; both the one and the other are ultimately the effects of heat and motion on the salts of vegetables, and the longer, and stronger, these are acted upon by the force and heat of our solids and fluids, so much the more are they exalted to an alkaline state, in which they are absolutely unfit for the common uses of life; nay, exceedingly destructive, if they greatly abound, as in very putrid, pestilential, and petechial fevers they unquestionably do; and therefore, I think, in such cases, the exhibition of volatile alcalious salts to the sick is adding fuel to fire, for they certainly dissolve or break the globules of the blood, and thence more speedily bring on a general putrefaction.—These salts, even applied externally to the skin, soon excite a gangrenous ulcer; and, when the blood is largely stocked with them, it becomes a kind of fiery lixivium, which is greatly destructive of the *nervous fibrillæ*, and *ultima vascula*.—And this indeed would be more certainly, frequently, and speedily the case than it is, if the plentiful use of acids, diluents, and soft mucilaginous things, in drink and diet, did not prevent it, by washing off and correcting them; as we see the juice of lemon and vinegar quite take off their acrimony; indeed thus managed they are, in many diseases, turned into very useful medicines.”

Some Account of the NEW FARCE, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, called THE AUTHOR, interspersed with Remarks on the Piece and the Performers.

IT will be no great compliment to the piece now under examination, to say that it is infinitely more entertaining, both on the stage, and in the closet, than any other dramatick work offered to the publick this season. Perhaps, indeed, the fable and characters will not quite warrant the fashionable appellation given to this piece of a *Comedy* of two acts, tho' it must be allowed to be an excellent Farce, and several of the characters faithfully copied from nature. The persons of the drama are,

Governor Cape.—Young Cape (the

author) his son.—Sprightly, friend to young Cape.—Cadwallader.—A poet.—Vamp, a bookseller.—Printer's devil.—Robin, servant to the governor.—Mrs. Cadwallader.—Arabella, sister to Cadwallader.

A Act I. By the first scene, which is supported by the governor and Robin, it appears, that young Cape imagines his father to have been dead long ago, and that he has hitherto owed his support and education to the bounty of a friend of his deceased father's. This, it seems, is a whim of the old gentleman's, who is resolved that his son shall not share his property, till he is convinced that he inherits his spirit: To which end, Robin has been instructed to acquaint the young fellow, that his concealed benefactor, thinking that he has sufficiently provided for him, in giving him a liberal education, now chuses to withdraw his assistance; in consequence of which our hero, with a ready pen, and a good stomach, has enlisted with the booksellers, and is become *The Author*: In which capacity he has taken up his lodging in a garret, where his father and Robin resolve to visit him.

The second scene discovers young Cape, attended with a poetical imp, called a printer's devil, who vanishes after having somewhat tormented the author with his insolence, and gives place to another retainer to the Muses, as plainly appears by his wearing their livery. The dress of this literary visiter is, indeed, very characteristically shabby, and his discourse very satyrically characteristick, and the part itself was as well performed by an actor, whom we never remember to have seen before, as if his name had beplastered the posts, in capitals, for these seven years. Upon his retiring, young Cape is joined by his friend Sprightly, who acquaints him, that Mr. Cadwallader, the brother of a lady to whom our author makes his addresses, will visit him in a few minutes, and till he comes entertains young Cape with the oddity of his intended brother-in-law's character, his fondness for ancestry, and passion for literature, his profound respect for a peer or a poet. But before the arrival of this singular character, we are entertained with a personage, not much less peculiar and important, by the entrance of Vamp, a bookseller, who applies to our author to provide him with taking titles and pat Latin mottoes for three new pamphlets, and to bespeak some light summer reading against the Tunbridge and Bristol seasons.

sons. The poet and the player are both admirable in this scene, which contains no bad picture of the present state of literature in this metropolis. He being dispatched, enter Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader, and Arabella, whose presence creates a scene of such infinite drollery, a scene filled with characters so admirably sustained, both by the poet and the performers, (but more especially Mrs. Clive) that our account must here do more than ordinary injustice to the drama, tho' always in some measure mangled by these imperfect details. We soon discover Cadwallader to be an extraordinary humourist, vain about his parts, and enthusiastick concerning his pedigree, with fifty other whims and inconsistencies; while his dear Becky, Mrs. Cadwallader, is (as he says of her himself) a great fool, but of a very good family. Such people easily contract a liking to Mr. Poet (as they call him) and invite him to dinner, which gains him admission to his Arabella, and the prospect of frequent access to her. While Cadwallader is gone to hand the ladies to their coach, enter the governor and Robin, who apply to young Cape to touch up a complimentary address to the governor from his colony, in order to disguise the real purpose of their visit. He refuses the mean office with disdain, and his spirited refusal charms the old governor, and prejudices him so far in our author's favour, that he offers his assistance in a contrivance, truly farcical, to keep Cadwallader from coming home to dinner, that he may leave Cape alone with the ladies. Accordingly, the conclusion of the act leaves Cadwallader in extasies at the thoughts of going to dinner, as an Hobblin Whisky, to prince Potowousky, and Cape preparing to rig himself from Sprightly's wardrobe, for dinner with the ladies at Cadwallader's, without envying him the company of his Tartarian highness.

Act II. The beginning of this act discovers young Cape and Mrs. Cadwallader at all-fours, after which he makes love to her, the better to conceal his passion for Arabella. Arabella, however, soon interrupts their amour, and betraying some jealousy, which Mrs. Cadwallader, as great a driveller as she is, perceiving, she goes out, and listens; by which means she soon discovers, that Mr. Poet has treated her as the mere tool and instrument to carry on his intrigue with Arabella. This inflames her to such a degree, that she runs open-mouthed to Cadwallader

with the news, as soon as ever he arrives from the prince with Sprightly, the governor, and Robin. But her idiot manner of telling the story, his whimsical interruptions, together with the long silence of young Cape and Arabella, produce a very comical confusion, to be gathered only from the piece itself. At length young Cape avows his passion for Arabella, which throws Cadwallader into a violent passion, and produces the pedigree. Then to abate his rage, the governor owns him for his son, but this only tends to inflame it, for Cadwallader imagining him nothing more than interpreter to prince Potowousky, goes on insulting him with boasts of his own lineage and descent, and disdains to link his family with the son of an interpreter, as much as to mix his blood with the puddle of a poor poet. But being convinced, at last, that the old gentleman is a person of capital fortune, and honourable family, he cheerfully joins the hands of young Cape and Arabella, and pleases himself with reflecting, that the governor affords fresh food for the pedigree, while Becky solicits the governor for a black boy and a monkey.

We have received much pleasure from this little piece, both in the reading and representation, but cannot conclude without remarking one exceptionable particular in the character of Cadwallader; which we the rather point out, because it is a fault which the author is apt to give into, especially in those characters which he writes for himself. What is here meant is, the too frequent insertion of *bold—bold—bold—hey!—hey!*—and other interjections, which interrupt the sentiment, rather than mark the character. These are particularities, which it requires as little skill to hit off, as the provincial dialect, which so many wretched scribblers have palmed upon us for humour, and which is in the present instance so judiciously avoided. We do not mean, that these expletives should be quite excluded, but could wish that they were used more sparingly, as Cadwallader is possessed of many more striking and agreeable peculiarities. (See the Prologue, p. 56.)

References to the annexed PLATE II.

POSITION of the English and French fleets at about half an hour after two in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, when the French fleet began the engagement. A. French line going with the wind upon the beam, and maintopsails to the mast, the fourth

fourth and fifth ships began the fire, and very soon it became general.—B. French frigates to windward.—C. English line, the van not yet fairly up to their respective adversaries, and consequently not the rear, as the angle after tacking must be greater in the rear than the van, yet all but the two sternmost were even now within gun-shot.—D. The Intrepid putting right down out of the headmost ships way, by which, in bringing up, she was immediately disabled.—E. The admiral, with the signal out to engage the enemy, returning their fire, which he had received from the three ships for a considerable time going down, without answering it, as not thinking himself near enough.—F. Deptford ordered out of the line.—G. G. Phoenix, with the schooner, to attend her in case of burning, to receive her people.—H. Chesterfield.—I. I. The Experiment and Dolphin.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you will be so good as to give the following a place in your impartial and entertaining collection, you will do a piece of justice to an injured author, give pleasure to many, and very much oblige

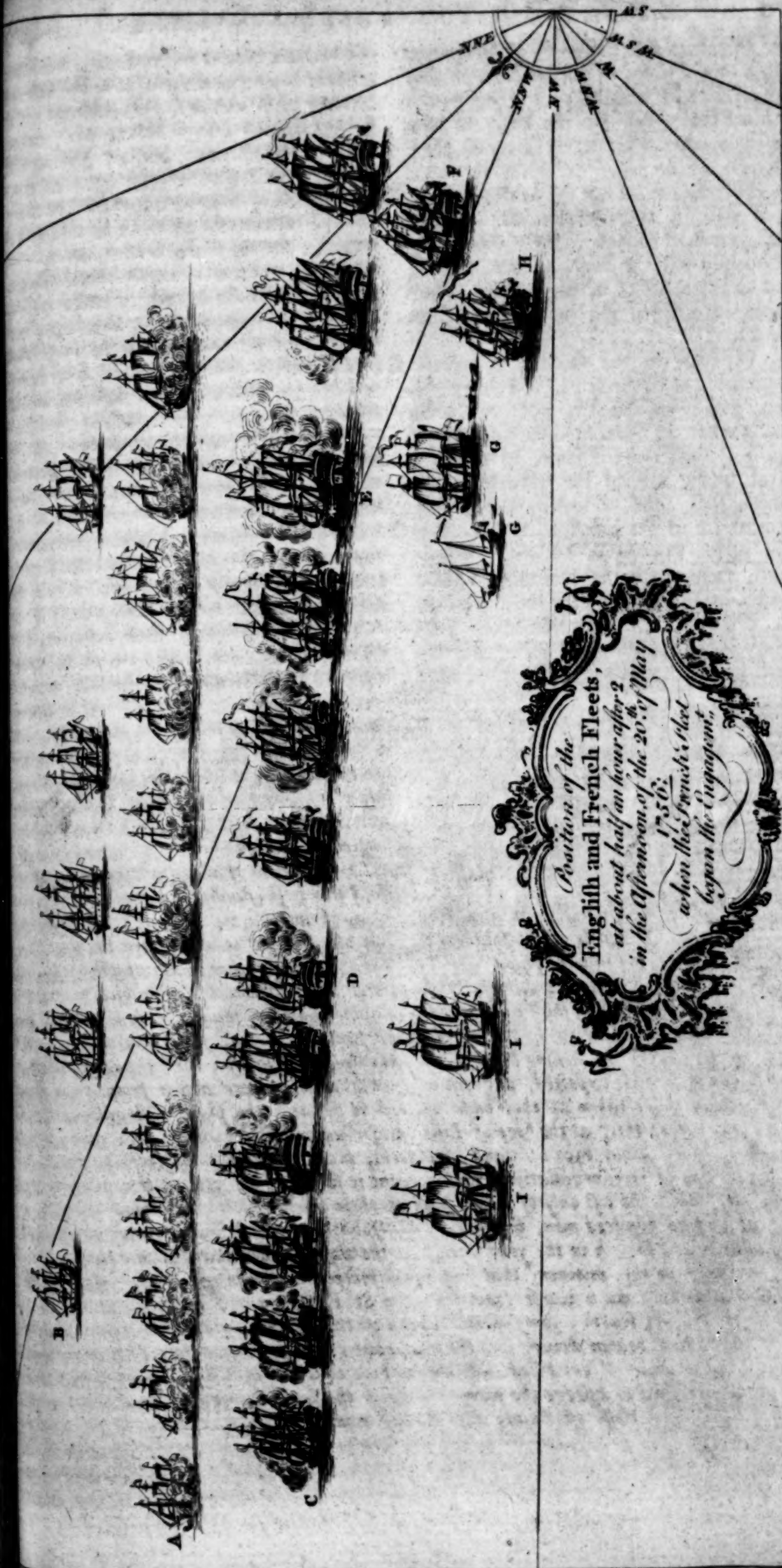
Your constant reader,

A. W——r.

FROM the great partiality so manifest in the *Monthly Reviews*, &c. I have for many years omitted looking into them; being persuaded, that such a work deserves very little regard, and can have no lasting reputation, whilst the writer, or writers thereof, instead of giving a fair and candid account of some controversial pieces, with suitable extracts from them, seem determined not only to conceal, but even to disparage, whatever is published on one side, tho' supported by the clearest arguments, and most undoubted evidence: And are careful to applaud and recommend every thing on the other side, let the pleas be ever so weak or trifling, and destitute of proper proof. Such an unpardonable injustice to the cause of truth, and scandalous imposition upon the publick, deserves to be exposed. And the free writer of *an Essay on Inspiration*, p. 72. expresses himself thus: "Now for a coat of mail, to defend me from the tongues of scorpions, and the quills of porcupines, a venomous, serpentine brood, who besmear and pierce every divine and natural truth that passes the press (the

Monthly Reviewers) I owe them this compliment for splitting periods in a former pamphlet I published, &c. &c." But I was led to take notice of them by a minister, who in a visit to a gentleman, was shown a passage in the *Monthly Review* for November last, p. 544. It related to Mr. Killingworth's Answer to the Rev. Mr. B——y's two sermons on John iii. 5. And on his reading it, he found so gross a misrepresentation thereof, as made him say to his friend, who shewed it him, *I must think the author of the Review never read the Answer.* Hearing of this, I had the curiosity to borrow that Review, and must now say, whoever the author was, he seems, without regard to truth, to have drawn that part with design to prevent his readers from looking into Mr. K. to retrieve the credit of Mr. B. and relieve his mind a little from that distress into which the Answer had thrown it. In justice therefore to the author, I writ the following lines under that page of the Review, before I returned it. "The design of the above is very visible: For the answer itself is a clear vindication of Mr. K. from what is here charged upon him; and ought to be examined by every one who reads this Review. The first six, and the last six lines of which, being therein clearly answered, p. 33 to p. 37, and p. 11, 12. with p. 39, 40. how contemptible therefore does this Review appear. See also p. 1, 2. And if Mr. K——'s must be only called an attempt, and not an answer to Mr. B——'s sermon, then I am persuaded the Reviewer cannot produce an answer to any one piece that has been published since the Review was set up."

This Reviewer avoids entering into the merits of the controversy, and yet censures the author's arguments as *very trifling*: Says, *the texts of scripture which he produces in support of his opinion, are either grossly perverted, or nothing to his purpose.* Goes on to lessen and degrade him as no clear or fair reasoner, without giving a single instance of any kind to support his charge; and must therefore be despised by every thinking man, who may see that Mr. K. has clearly made it appear, that Mr. B. was quite mistaken, not only in the sense of his text, but in all the other scriptures made use of by him; which were therefore so many misapplications of scripture on the other side: And to use the Reviewer's own phrase, *grossly perverted, or nothing to his purpose.* The answer has also shewn Mr. B——'s arguments



*Position of the
English and French Fleets,
at about half an hour after 2
in the Afternoon of the 20th of May
1756.
when the French Fleet
began the Engagement.*

Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Street Row



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ments and pleas, to be trifling, inconclusive, and false. That there is not a professed dissenter in the kingdom, who can thank him for his labours; because, as the answer observes, p. 33. the whole body of them of all denominations are most evidently condemned by what he says.

It has indeed been Mr. K——'s unpopularity, not to write on the popular side of certain subjects; but his reasoning has always been allowed by the unprejudiced, to be remarkably clear and conclusive: his arguments and proofs the most strong and convincing; so clear and well adapted, that some of the most learned and candid ministers, whose labours he had considered, have acknowledged him to be a very ingenious gentleman; and his publications very well done. Let the impartial reader, who has seen the Review under consideration, but examine the answer there referred to; and he must be convinced, that Mr. K. cannot desire a better vindication of himself and his works, from the misrepresentations there given of them: And that little or no regard is due to such a set of writers, as from thence they appear to be.

VOLTAIRE'S ESSAY on the JEWS,
continued from p. 79.

AFTER the death of Solomon, the 12 tribes that composed the nation divided. The kingdom was rent into two small provinces, one whereof was called Judah and the other Israel. Nine tribes and an half composed the Israelite province, and only two and an half made that of Judah. Between these two little nations a hatred arose, which was the more implacable, as they were kindred and neighbours, and of different religions: For at Sichem and Samaria, Baal, (from the Sidonian name) was worshipped, and Adonai at Jerusalem. At Sichem they consecrated two calves; and at Jerusalem they consecrated two cherubims, creatures with wings and a double head, which were placed in the sanctuary. Thus each faction having its king, its god, its rites, and its prophets, they waged a cruel war together.

Whilst this war was carrying on, the king of Assyria, who had conquered the greatest part of Asia, fell upon the Jews, as the eagle darts upon, and carries off, two fighting lizards. The nine tribes and a half of Samaria and Sichem were swept away, and irrecoverably dispersed; and the places whither they were carried into captivity, were never exactly known.

March, 1757.

The distance between Samaria and Jerusalem is only 20 leagues, and their territories join. When, therefore, one of those towns was reduced by a powerful conqueror, the other could not hold out long. Accordingly Jerusalem was often sacked; it was made tributary by the kings Hazael and Razin; it was subjugated by Teglathphalassar, thrice taken by Nabucodonosor, and at last destroyed. Sedecias, who had been established king or governor by this conqueror, was carried away, he and all his people, into captivity in Babylon: So that there remained of the Jews in Palestine only some families of peasant slaves to till the ground.

As to the small country of Samaria and Sichem, being more fertile than Jerusalem, it was repopled by foreign colonies sent thither by the Assyrian kings, who took the name of Samaritans.

The two tribes and an half remaining slaves at Babylon and in the neighbouring towns, for 70 years, had time to learn the customs of their masters. They also enriched their language by a mixture of Chaldaic; and from this time knew no other alphabet or character but the Chaldaic: They even changed the Hebrew dialect for the Chaldaic tongue. This is an unquestionable fact. Josephus the historian says, he wrote at first in Chaldaic, which was the language of his country. The Jews seem to have acquired very little of the learning of the Magi: They turned brokers, money changers, and dealers in second hand goods and cloaths; by which they made themselves necessary, as they still continue to be, and got money.

Their gains enabled them to procure from Cyrus a permission to rebuild Jerusalem; but when they were to set out for Palestine, those who had made fortunes at Babylon were loth to quit such a fine country for the mountains of Coelosyria, the fertile borders of the Euphrates and the Tygris, for the brook Cedron: And they were the lowest of the people who came back with Zerobabel. The Jews at Babylon only contributed money to rebuild the city and temple; and the sum collected was not great: Esdras says he could make up but seventy thousand crowns to rear that temple which was to be the temple of the universe.

The Jews continued subject to the Persians, and afterwards to Alexander; and when that great man, the most excusable of all conquerors, began, in the first years of his victories, to build Alexandria in order

R

order to make it the center of the trade of the world, the Jews crowded thither to follow their employment of brokers; and their Rabbies acquired at last a smattering of Grecian literature. The Greek tongue became absolutely necessary to the trading Jews.

After the death of Alexander, the Jews remained at Jerusalem subject to the kings of Syria; and at Alexandria to the kings of Egypt; and when those kings made war, this people fell to the lot of the conquerors.

After the Babylonish captivity Jerusalem had no governors of its own that took the title of king: The domestick administration was committed to the high priest, who was nominated by their masters: This dignity was sometimes purchased at a high price, as that of Greek patriarch at Constantinople is in our days.

Under Antiochus Epiphanes, the Jews revolted, and their city was once more plundered, and its walls demolished.

After a series of similar disasters, they at length obtained from Antiochus Sidetes, about 150 years before the vulgar æra, permission to coin money. Their head at that time took the title of king and even wore a diadem. Antigonus was the first person decorated with this ornament, which conveyed little honour, as it was not attended by power.

The Romans began at that time to be formidable to the kings of Syria, the Jews masters. The Jews gained the Roman senate by submissions and presents; and it should seem that the wars of the Romans in Asia Minor ought to have given this unhappy people a breathing time: But scarce had Jerusalem begun to enjoy a shadow of liberty, when it was rent by civil wars, which rendered its situation, whilst ruled by the phantoms of kings, much more deplorable than it had ever been in a long succession of bondage to divers foreign states.

They took the Romans for judges in their intestine broils: Most of the kingdoms in Asia Minor, of southern Africa, and three fourths of Europe had already acknowledged the Romans for their arbiters and masters. Pompey came into Syria to judge the nations, and depose several petty tyrants. Being deceived by Aristobulus, who was contending for the kingdom of Jerusalem, he took severe vengeance on him and his party. He made himself master of Jerusalem, caused several rioters both priests and pharisees, to be crucified, and long afterwards sentenced Aristobulus

king of the Jews to be capitally punished.

The Jews, always unfortunate, always enslaved, and always rebelling, drew again upon themselves the Roman arms. They were punished by Crassus or Crassius, and Metellus Scipio caused a son of king Aristobulus, named Alexander, author of all the disturbances, to be crucified.

In the time of the great Cæsar they were quite submissive and peaceable. Herod, famous amongst them and among us, who was long a simple tetrarch, obtained from Antony the crown of Judea, for which he paid a large Sum: But Jerusalem would not acknowledge this new king, because he was a descendant of Esau and not of Jacob, and because he was an Idumean; he was pitched upon by the Romans purely on account of his being a foreigner, that the Jews might be more effectually curbed.

The Romans sent an army to support this king of their own appointment. Jerusalem was taken again by assault, sacked, and pillaged.

Herod, being afterwards protected by Augustus, became one of the most powerful of the petty kings of Arabia. He repaired Jerusalem, rebuilt the fortress which surrounded that temple which the Jews held so dear, and which he also new built, but could not finish for want of money and workmen. This is a proof that after all, Herod was not rich, and that tho' the Jews loved their temple, they loved their money more.

The title of king was a favour granted by the Romans, and was not hereditary. Soon after Herod's death, Judea was governed as a subaltern Roman province by the proconsul of Syria, tho' the title of king was granted sometimes to one Jew, and sometimes to another; but always in consideration of a large sum of money: Thus it was that Agrippa the Jew acquired that title under the emperor Claudius.

A daughter of this Agrippa was Bernice, famous for being beloved by one of the emperors of whom Rome boasts. It was she who by the injuries she suffered from her countrymen, drew upon Jerusalem the vengeance of the Romans. She demanded justice. The factions in the city refused it. The seditious spirit of this people led them to new excesses. It was always their character to be unruly, and their lot to be punished.

Vespasian and Titus commanded at that memorable siege, which ended with the destruction of the city. Josephus, the exaggerator,

aggerator, pretends that in this short war above a million of the Jews were massacred. We are not to wonder that an author who places 14,000 men in each village should kill a million. Those who remained were exposed to sale in the publick markets; and a Jew was sold almost as cheap as the unclean animal of which they dare not eat.

In this final dispersion they still hoped for a deliverer; and under Adrian, whom they curse in their prayers, there arose one Barchochebas, who called himself a new Moses, a Shiloh, a Christ. A great number of these unhappy men gathered round his standard, which they took to be Jehovah's standard, and perished with him. This was the finishing blow to this nation, which sunk under it. Its invariable notion, that barrenness is a reproach, hath prevented its being extinct. The Jews have always deemed it their principal duty to get children, and to get money.

It follows from this brief representation, that the Hebrews have almost always been either vagabonds, robbers, or slaves, or rebels: They still wander about at this day, abhorred by men, and asserting that heaven, and earth, and all men, were created for them alone.

We see, evidently, by the situation of Judea, and by the genius of this people, that they behoved to be always subjugated. They were surrounded by powerful and warlike nations, for whom they had the most aversion. They could not therefore contract alliances with them, or be protected by them. It was impossible for them to support themselves by their manufactures, for they soon lost the only port which they had on the Red Sea in Solomon's time; and Solomon himself made use of Syrians to build and navigate his ships, as well as to build his palace and temple. It is therefore manifest that the Hebrews had no industry, and could not compose a flourishing nation. They never had a standing army like the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Syrians, and Romans. The tradesmen and farmers took up arms occasionally, and therefore could not form a well disciplined army. Their mountains, rather rocks, are neither high enough, nor so contiguous as to be able to defend the entry of their country. The more numerous part of the nation, that was carried to Babylon, Persia, or India, or Alexandria, were too much taken up with their commerce and their idleness to apply to war. Their civil government, sometimes republican, some-

times pontifical, sometimes monarchical, and very often reduced to anarchy, seems to have been no better than their military discipline.

You ask me what was the philosophy of the Hebrews. This article will be very short: They had no philosophy. Their legislator himself no where mentions the immortality of the soul, or future rewards. Josephus and Philo believed the soul to be material. Their doctors admitted corporeal angels; and during their abode at Babylon, they gave those angels the same names that the Chaldeans did, Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel. The name Satan is Babylonish: It is in some measure the Arimanis of Zoroaster. The name Asmodeus is also Chaldaic; and Tobias, who resided at Nineveh, is the first who used it. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul was not broached till afterwards, by the Pharisees: The Sadduces always denied its immateriality and immortality, and the existence of angels. Nevertheless the Sadduces corresponded without interruption with the Pharisees; and there were even high priests of this sect. This prodigious difference in the sentiments of these two large bodies occasioned no disturbances. The Jews, during the latter part of their abode at Jerusalem, were not scrupulously attached to any thing, but their legal ceremonies. He who eat a pork sausage or a rabbit, would have been stoned to death; and he who denied the immortality of the soul, might be high priest.

It is commonly said, that the abhorrence which the Jews had for other nations proceeded from their abhorrence of idolatry. But it is much more probable that their manner of extirpating at first some colonies of Canaanites, and the hatred which the neighbouring nations conceived of them, gave rise to the invincible aversion which the Jews bore them. As they knew no other people but their neighbours, they imagined, that by detesting these they held the whole earth in abhorrence; and then accustomed themselves to be enemies to all mankind.

A proof that the idolatry of the nations was not the cause of this enmity is the frequent mention in the history of the Jews of their turning idolators themselves. Even Solomon sacrificed to strange gods. And after him there was scarce any king in the little province of Judah who did not tolerate the worship of those gods, and offer incense to them. The province of Israel still kept its two calves, and the

holy groves where foreign dignities are adored.

This idolatry, with which so many nations are charged, is a thing that much wants explanation. It would not, perhaps, be very difficult to remove this reproach from the theology of the ancients. All the civilized nations had the knowledge of one supreme God, master of the inferior gods and of men. The Egyptians acknowledged a first principle, called by them Knef, to which all the rest were subordinate. The antient Persians worshipped the good principle called Orema-sis; and were very far from sacrificing to the evil principle Arimanis, which they considered much as we consider the devil. The Guebri at this day preserve the sacred tenet of the unity of God. The antient Brachmans acknowledged one sole supreme Being. The Chinese never associated any subaltern being with the divinity, nor had they any idols till the worship of Fo, and the superstitions of the bonzes had seduced the populace. The Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding the multiplicity of their gods, acknowledged Jupiter for the absolute sovereign of heaven and earth. Homer himself, in his most absurd poetic fictions, never departed from this truth. He always represents Jupiter as the sole almighty who dispenses good and evil to the world, and who by a motion of his eyebrows can make both gods and men to tremble. Altars were erected, sacrifices offered to the subaltern gods, and the dependants upon the supreme God. But there is not a single monument of antiquity, wherein the name of the sovereign of heaven is given to a secondary god, to Mercury, to Apollo, to Mars. The thunder was always the attribute of the God who is over all.

The idea of a supreme Being, of his providence, of his eternal decrees, is to be found in all the philosophers and all the poets. In short, it is perhaps no less unjust to imagine that the antients equalled the heroes, genii, and inferior gods, with him whom they stiled the master of the gods, than it would be ridiculous to think that we associate saints and angels with God.

You ask me, whether the antient philosophers and legislators borrowed from the Jews, and whether the Jews borrowed from them. We must refer for this to Philo: He acknowledges that before the septuagint translation was made, strangers knew nothing of the books of his nation. The great nations could not borrow their laws and knowledge from an obscure and

enslaved people. The Jews had not any books even in the time of Osias: The sole copy of the law that was in being was found by accident in his reign. After the Babylonish captivity the Jews knew no other alphabet, but the Chaldaic. They were famous for no art or manufacture whatsoever; and in Solomon's time were forced to pay very dear for foreign artists. To say that the Egyptians, Persians, and Greeks were taught by the Jews, is to say that the Romans learned the arts from the Low-Britons. The Jews were never either naturalists, geometricians, or astronomers. They were so far from having public schools for the instruction of youth that they had not even a word in their language to express such an institution. The people of Peru and Mexico regulated their year better than the Jews. By the stay at Babylon and Alexandria, during which individuals might have improved themselves in knowledge, the Jews learned nothing but the art of usury. They never knew how to coin money; and when Antiochus Sedetes granted them the privilege to have money of their own, they scarce knew how to make use of this privilege for four or five years; nay, it is said, that, after all, their coin was struck at Samaria. Hence it is that Jewish medals are so scarce, and almost all counterfeit.

Upon the whole, you will find them ignorant and barbarous people, who have long joined the most sordid avarice to the most detestable superstition, and to an invincible hatred of all the nations who tolerated and enrich them. But they ought nevertheless to be burnt.

The following Extracts from the fourth volume of Dr. BIRCH's History of the Royal Society, may be of some Service to such of our Readers as live near the Sea Coast, and therefore we have given them a Place in our Magazine.

Nov. 12, 1684. **A** Letter of Mr. Musgrave to Mr. Aston, dated at Oxford, Nov. 8, 1684, was read, transmitting one from Mr. William Cole, Bristol, to Dr. Plot, dated at Minehead, Oct. 17, 1684, concerning the liquor a fish staining first green, which afterwards by heat becomes a purple. Mr. Cole's letter was as follows: "Among the many observations I have made, here send you enclosed two rags, which is one of the greatest rarities I have met withal. About a month since here was a lady of my acquaintance arrived from Ireland, bound to her uncle, Sir Robert Southwell, at King's Weston, who formed

I have marked me, that many ladies and persons of quality do often send to a port town (as I remember Cork) to have their handkerchiefs and other linen marked by one, who understands how to do it. She told me, that it was with a small shell-fish, in which is found a humour, that being taken out whilst living, and with a pen, or otherwise, any linen marked with it would yield such a tincture, as never to decay by often washing. Upon which I made experiments of several sorts, found on the shores here (St. Donnets) and tried several parts of them, but could make nothing of it, thinking the matter to lie in those parts, that were of either black, yellow, or reddish colour; but at length, to my admiration, found it in a little white humour, lying enclosed in a small cavity covered with a thin skin, which is of substance like unto white viscous C Blegm, but so thick and slimy, that it would not, without difficulty, be laid on with a pen; but with a small sharp pointed pencil, made of horse-hair, I could make out of one of the biggest six or eight large letters. At its laying on it is white, within a minute it turns greenish, D and so grows deeper; then put out a little while in the sun turns of a deep red; as that rag, in which are the two first letters of yours and my name, and which hath not been washed since I wrote on it. The other, *nullius*, &c. hath been washed in scalding water. After you have considered them both, you may cause the first to be boiled and washed with soap, and yet it will retain the colour, first lighter, but never after to decay by often washing. I have marked some handkerchiefs, and other fine linen, and find it fairer than on this coarse (being what I could get at present.) At my return, God willing, to Bristol, I will send you some of the shells, the biggest and smallest, and a more particular account of it, and in what part it lies. I have several other things, which I shall send you by carrier, among them some of the figured stones found plentiful nigh St. Donnets, which are somewhat like the nautilus, and, as I remember, much differing from that figured, and described in the history of Oxfordshire; I am sure so much unlike either of the kinds of the nautilus's, that they were never such shells, and then they must be H of a species lost, which can never be without dishonour to the great Creator of

all *. I have seen above twenty of them in a solid very hard rock (appearing half out of the superficies) within the breadth of two feet. But I could not by masons hired get them out whole; but on the sides of the cliff, being climbed by them, A they between the shelves of rocks in a marly earth digged many whole ones out for me, some of which I shall send you. I have not room to communicate the least part of my observations here, and in Wales. One thing I forgot of the shells, that the aforesaid tincture smells so grievously fetid, the other parts of the fish not so, that it will not come out till several washings, and my fingers have retained the smell after washing with soap, &c."

Nov. 19, 1684. Dr. Plot read part of a letter, which he had received from Mr. Cole of Bristol, dated at Minehead, Oct. 31, 1684, concerning the tincture of the shell-fish before mentioned, and mentioning, that the shells were to be gathered up at neap tides, after which they lived a week or more in sea-water: That the colour at laying is white, and in less than two minutes turns greenish, and then D more green as soon as it is dry; but being carried out into the sun, as it begins to grow green, that colour presently comes to its height, and in two or three minutes more becomes of a dark red, and so remains, if kept from the sun or fire.

Sir Christopher Wren observed, that E calicoes stained in the Indies have a fish smell; and he supposed, that being a cold die, it might be capable of great changes by salts.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Shrewsbury, Feb. 23.
 NOT being so happy as to know the worthy author of the *Essay on the State of the publick Roads*, I make bold to trouble you to convey to him some hints that may induce the legislature entirely to prohibit the use of narrow wheeled wag-gons or carts on turnpike or other publick roads.

The clause in an act about four years ago for the encouragement of broad wheels, slightly directs the making the roads, intervening between one turnpike road and another, wide and open, so that broad wheels might with safety pass: It would be extremely useful to subject the supervisors of such highways (that shall

* We cannot see why the loss or extinction of the whole race of any one species of animals, should be a dishonour to the great Creator of all: On the contrary, we think it a little presumptuous to say, or even to think that it would.

shall neglect to do so useful repairs) to penalties, to be levied by the trustees of either turnpike, in a short time after the first admonition; because the farmers that are convinced of the utility of broad wheels, cannot use them as the bye roads at present are, and consequently are obliged to travel on the turnpike roads with narrow wheeled carriages.

Another reason for defeating the use of broad wheels upon one turnpike road in this county near 20 miles, is the exempting prodigious heavy carriages of lime, and other manure, from the payment of any toll at all; but if the legislature would oblige such carriages to pay toll at the several gates, or to carry lime in broad wheeled carts or waggons, it would be a great encouragement to many almost convinced farmers to put up broad wheels: It is certain, none but the most shameful self interest can oppose the making narrow wheels liable to pay toll with all sorts of loading, and that none be suffered to compound upon any turnpike roads that do not travel with broad wheels.

I ask pardon for troubling you with this scrawl, and am the author's, and

Your very humble servant,

A convinced Farmer.

Having, in our last Magazine, given the RESOLUTIONS against Admiral BYNG, Impartiality obliges us to give now the Substance of the Admiral's DEFENCE, which has been since very fairly and very judiciously extracted and published, by way of Notes and Observations upon the several condemnatory Resolutions of the Court-Martial, in a Pamphlet, entitled, A Candid Examination of the Resolutions and Sentence of the Court-Martial, &c. By an old Sea Officer.

THE candid author begins with observing as follows: "I remember, that courts-martial, in my younger days, were held to be courts of honour and conscience; and, by these rules only, was the conduct of our commanders to be tried.—Our naval judges were then indeed unskilled in the niceties of special pleading, and were determined rather by the plain merits of the case, than the dubious phraseology of the statute; if the party appeared innocent in point of fact, they never dreamt of pronouncing him guilty in point of law; and could not reconcile to themselves, the injurious absurdity of inflicting the penalty of guilt upon innocence, because the inexplicit penning of an article might seem to render both

equally obnoxious to it.—If necessity required some latitude to be taken, they thought themselves at liberty, rather make free with the letter of the law, than the life of the subject, especially, when the rigid interpretation of the former must include a kind of legal murder, with respect to the latter.—Hence, all apologies for the *sake of their own consciences*, and remonstrances of *injustice done the prisoner* were, at that time, both unnecessary and unknown; nor were they held to be less conscientious judges, for not being more scrupulous lawyers."

And a little further he says: "You will easily perceive, that these reflections proceed from the determination of a *law court-martial*; a determination, which has not only alarmed the publick in general, but laid the very judges themselves under the inconsistent necessity of disclaiming the equity of their own sentence and imploring, for the *sake of their own consciences*, as well as in justice to the prisoner, that the very execution may be averted, which their own resolutions have authorized.—Strange paradox of naval judicature!"

Then upon the first resolution of the court-martial*, he observes thus: "The crime of *delay* was as roundly asserted and as loudly clamoured against, as any other part of Mr. Byng's conduct, during the expedition; yet his innocence in this point, is now established by an authority which, I believe, no one will suspect of any partial impressions in favour of the admiral."

Upon the fifth he observes thus: "Thus far the admiral's conduct is justified, even in the opinion of the court; yet, by the two following articles, that conduct, which before is pronounced proper, upon the whole, is now to be deemed improper in part."

Upon the seventh thus: "When the fleet arrived off Minorca, were not several ships dispersed? and was not the admiral obliged to proportion his sail, in order to enable the ships, fallen a-stern during the night, to rejoin him?—Were not the officers belonging to the garrison distributed thro'out the different ships of the fleet and could they be put on board any one of the frigates at that time, without some hours delay?—Would not this delay have been inexcusable, when the whole fleet was advancing with a fresh gale of wind, and fair for the harbour?"

But why were these officers to be put on board the frigate?—What circumstance then rendered this extraordinary precaution

* See our Mag. for last month, p. 51.

57.
 necessary?—Was the enemy in sight?
 Was their appearance at that precise
 time to be expected?—If not,
 not the British fleet then advancing
 towards the castle, as well as the frigates?
 If the latter found a communication
 practicable, might not the officers have
 embarked on board one of them, in
 a very short space of time?—Could the
 admiral, without the letter he sent to ge-
 neral Blakeney had been landed, possibly
 know, that the fate of the garrison de-
 pended on the instantaneous disembarka-
 tion of a few officers?—Or, when the
 enemy's fleet appeared steering towards
 us, and was known to be superior to it,
 would not any weakening of our force
 have been a very injudicious, not to say a
 culpable measure, especially as the fleet
 was badly manned, and sickly?—Were
 the men belonging to the frigates ne-
 cessary? and were they not actually dis-
 tributed to reinforce the line of battle ships?
 Was the preservation of a frigate, and
 a number of officers of rank, to
 draw no part of the admiral's attention?
 Would not his leaving them (had any
 accident happened) been held a kind of
 abandoning of them to the enemy, who
 were then masters of the harbour? And
 was he not then have been exposed to
 a very censure which he has now in-
 curred for not doing it?—But, supposing
 the judgment of the court to be right,
 can it infer any thing more than that the
 admiral's was *wrong*?—And yet, wrong
 it may have been, it seems to have had
 no abettors; since not a single witness
 is mentioned, to this part of Mr. Byng's
 conduct, but has avowed the rectitude of
 it, and who, as officers of equal rank,
 knowledge, and experience, together with
 the additional advantage of being on the
 spot, may be deemed no indifferent, if
 altogether as infallible judges as those
 of the court itself. Does not Mr. West
 say that the garrison of St. Philip's was
 cut off from the English fleet at that time as its
 protection, and that any weakening the
 of that protection would have been
 inexcusable?—Does not lord Robert
 give it as his opinion, That the
 officers and recruits were of much more
 use on board the fleet, than they could
 have been in the garrison, &c?—As the
 quantity of evidence appears to have had
 great weight in forming this opinion of the
 court, it is to be presumed, that of reason
 adopted in its stead; yet by what
 principles of it Mr. Byng can be said—
 to have done his utmost to relieve St.

Philip's castle, only because he first endea-
 voured to destroy a fleet destined to cover
 the siege of it, is, I confess, to me some-
 what inexplicable. This resolution, there-
 fore, amounts to no more than a mere
 difference in judgment between the court
 and the admiral, together with all his
 officers—and the words of it—*If found
 practicable*, imply, that the court were
 by no means satisfied, that the landing of
 the inconsiderable reinforcement then on
 board, actually was so."

Upon the eleventh thus: "As this
 opinion is founded merely on a disputable
 point of discipline, with regard to the
 propriety of disposing the ships for the at-
 tack, nothing criminal, at least, can be
 inferred from it, unless every critical de-
 viation from the judgment of the court is
 to be held a proof of wilful guilt, and
 liable to the severest penalties of it.—It
 seems the admiral's pretended error (for
 no harder term can his most sanguinary
 opposers give it) consists: First, In suf-
 fering the van of our fleet to stretch be-
 yond the rear of the enemy's. Secondly,
 In not tacking when the two fleets were
 abreast of each other, and bearing right
 down on the enemy. And, thirdly, In
 not making all such sail as would have
 enabled the worst sailing ship (under all
 her plain sail) to preserve her station.—
 How consonant such a conduct may be to
 any new system of our modern disciplina-
 rians, I will not pretend to say; but cer-
 tain I am, that it is contrary to the doc-
 trine, as well as practice of every pru-
 dent, good, or great officer, I ever knew
 or have heard of; and indeed, who (tho'
 ever so little skilled in naval knowledge)
 does not see the propriety rather of ap-
 proaching the enemy with a broadside,
 than with the stem only towards them, as
 the latter must inevitably subject your
 ships to be raked, and probably render
 them disabled for action before they can
 properly come into it.—Was not this
 even justified by the event, in the very
 engagement under consideration; since
 the Intrepid, from being thus indiscreetly
 conducted to action, was disabled without
 being able to do her antagonist any appa-
 rent damage; to avoid this inconvenience
 it was, that Mr. Byng very prudently
 stretched beyond the enemy's rear before
 he tacked, that he might, by a slanting
 course, place his ships against those they
 were to engage with their broadsides to-
 wards them, and which could only be
 effected by this method; a method the
 more unexceptionable, as the French fleet
 was

was laying to receive him.—Nor is the new doctrine of engaging the enemy, under a crowd of sail, to be justified either by authority or experience.—It was the invariable rule of the brave Russel, and the able Rooke, never to hazard a disorder on the brink of action, by crowding sail, and making the attack with precipitation, especially when, as in this case, the enemy waited the attack, and there was no reason to apprehend they would avoid an engagement.—Upon the whole, whether the admiral's system, or that of the court, is most agreeable to true naval discipline, I shall not be arrogant enough to determine; but will venture to pronounce, that neither has any claim, that I know of, to infallibility, for the sanctification of their doctrine. If experience, indeed, may be thought of any avail in this case, the advantage must be allowed the admiral, as none of his judges, that I ever heard of, have this to plead in support of their superior abilities for the proper conduct of a fleet."

Upon the twentieth thus: "I believe this is the first instance of so fatal a stress laid upon so inconsiderable a space of time: But would not the candour and ingenuity of this opinion have appeared much more conspicuous, had the disadvantages accruing from this pretended error of the admiral's been more particularly specified, viz. *How far*, by this means, the rear of our fleet was separated from the van—and *how long* retarded from closing with, and engaging the enemy.—If our fleet went (as appears by the evidence it did) about two knots and a half, or three knots an hour, could this heinous shortening of sail (as the ship was still under way notwithstanding) be supposed to have lessened her way much more than a cable's length, and as the enemy's ships were lying to receive the attack, could any inconvenience attend so momentary an interruption? But supposing the admiral had made the signal mentioned in the resolution, and had kept on, must not he, considering the shortness of the run, have nearly closed the Revenge, during the time the Louisa and Trident were making more sail; and how then were these ships to get into their stations, between the Revenge and the admiral, without his then backing for them, and that for a much longer time than was at first necessary?—If he had not done this, what was to become of these two ships, or was he to have attacked the enemy's line without them? But surely the court

must have mistaken both the time, as well as cause of this separation and retardment since, from the whole scope of evidence it appears both were occasioned some time after, from the Revenge bringing too close the Intrepid, instead of proceeding a-head and closing the line, agreeable to the 24th article of additional fighting instructions and agreeable to the signal for the line of battle a-head, then flying, and which impeded the court, by the 25th resolution, admits of.—Tho' this is not the only one, yet, I must confess, it appears to me a striking instance, how little authority evidence had in the formation of the court's opinion, since this damnatory resolution is founded on the testimony of a single witness only, when twenty others have absolutely sworn, that the admiral never once shortened sail from the time he bore away, till he was stopped by the ships a-head of him backing and falling on his bow. Surely, when the law of evidence is disregarded, judgment must become arbitrary, and justice precarious.—But, as a seaman, I cannot avoid making one observation more on this extraordinary article of Mr. Byng's condemnation.—If this supposed separation was made on this occasion, between our van and rear, who was properly charged with it?—Not the admiral surely.—Ought the admiral to regulate his motions those of each particular ship, or each particular ship to regulate its motions by those of the admiral?—When a signal therefore for a line, at half a cable's length distance, is flying, can an improper separation be occasioned by any other means than by those ships, either a-head or stern of the admiral, not keeping the distance prescribed by the signal?—Hence must not such a separation be imputed only to the ships in the van, which ought according to all the rules of discipline, have preserved the distance appointed?—Indeed, this is the first time I ever heard of an admiral accused of being out of station in the line; for, as his ship is supposed to be the center, from which all the action takes place, the rest of the fleet may offend in point of station, with respect to the admiral, but the admiral never with respect to the rest of the ships. But it seems the admiral should have made the Trident's and Princess Louisa's signals to make more sail; yet, as this interruption lasted only about six minutes, would not the very making of these signals have taken up near that time, and that those ships would have that to do, which

57. the admiral's method, was already
 Again, the admiral should have
 more sail himself.—What additional
 could he have carried?—Topgallant
 you will say. But were these ever
 sails for an admiral to carry, and
 engage an enemy under? Or what rea-
 appeared to make them necessary,
 the enemy, superior in Force, and
 perfect good order, were waiting the
 attack?"

Upon the twenty-sixth thus: "Here,
 seems, is an allowed impediment to the
 Ramillies's continuing to go down; and
 might not this be the cause of that sepa-
 ration and retardment before-mentioned?
 if the authority of evidence may be
 allowed to have any weight against that
 the court, this actually was the cause,
 the only cause of them: Can then the
 admiral be blameable for the consequences
 of an accident which did not depend upon
 him, or could possibly be foreseen or pre-
 vented by him?—As to the admiral's
 permitting the fire of the Ramillies to be
 continued, surely no seaman, acquainted
 with the action, can hesitate to pronounce it
 a prudent measure under the circumstances
 which then existed.—Was not the admi-
 ral within half a mile of the enemy, when
 he permitted the fire to be continued? Tho'
 he may not be allowed to be within
 half a mile, has it not, in many famous
 actions, been looked upon as a pro-
 duce of distance for engaging, and called half
 a mile?—Might not the smoke distress
 the enemy in taking a deliberate and sure
 shot at the Ramillies as she was bearing
 down, and, by that means, prevent her
 from being disabled before she could get into
 the action, which it appears the admiral
 intended to be his intention?—As the
 admiral was then bearing down all the time,
 was not she every minute near her oppo-
 nent, and as the shot of the enemy had
 some time reached, and passed over
 the Ramillies, might not her return of it
 damage the enemy, especially in her
 masts, yards, and rigging? Nay, did not
 the very continuation of the fire, crimi-
 nal as it is censured to be, drive one of
 the French ships out of the line, after
 having brought down her top-sail-yard?
 That the only damage, apparently done
 to the enemy's whole fleet, was the effect of
 the fire, which by the court is pronounced
 to have thrown away his masts,
 and shot uselessly.—As to the smoke of
 the Ramillies preventing the admiral's
 seeing the position of the ships immedi-
 ately ahead of him; this is reasoning
 March, 1757.

from the event, no very fair way of
 forming conclusions.—Had those ships
 kept their proper stations, I presume there
 would have been no occasion for the ad-
 miral's so particular observance of them:
 That they would fall out of their stations,
 nothing less than prescience could have
 enabled him to know; so that the admi-
 ral should not have continued the fire of
 the Ramillies, because the smoke might
 possibly prevent his seeing an accident
 which he could not possibly expect would
 happen. Excellent logick!—Notable
 cause of crimination!"

Upon the thirty-second thus: "As
 the subject of this opinion is merely mat-
 ter of judgment, it may not be improper
 to oppose authority to authority, and if,
 as has been before observed, the commis-
 sion, that constitutes the court, is not
 supposed to confer infallibility on the mem-
 bers of it, it may still remain doubtful at
 least,—Whether the admiral ought (after
 the ships, which had received damage in
 the action, were as much refitted as cir-
 cumstances would permit) to have returned
 with the Squadron off St. Philip's; but
 first, it may be asked, how was he to get
 there?—Was not the French fleet seen se-
 veral times lying between him and the
 island?—Had that fleet, to appearance,
 suffered any diminution in its force?—
 Were not four ships of ours rendered un-
 fit for action?—Would it then have been
 prudent, with the remnant of our ships,
 to have reattacked an enemy, which was
 superior to the whole?—Was it proper to
 have proceeded again into action with the
 Intrepid, which was obliged to be towed,
 under jury-masts, to Gibraltar?—Was
 not the Portland likewise, when arrived
 at that place, reported unfit for service,
 and could not be hove down there?—But
 is the admiral the only person who differs
 with the court in opinion on this occasion,
 and is not his judgment authorized by the
 unanimous concurrence of every land and
 sea officer consulted upon it?—Were not
 these gentlemen equally qualified with the
 court, to judge of the propriety of the
 proceedings? And did not their being on
 the spot rather give them the advantage in
 this point over gentlemen in the harbour
 of Portsmouth?—Does it not seem strange,
 that all mention of the council of war,
 held on board the Ramillies, should be so
 carefully avoided in the resolutions of the
 court! Were not the minutes of it read
 on the trial, and by that means become
 part of the proceedings?—Did the court
 think itself in no sort obliged to pay any
 regard

regard to the contents of them? But how indeed is it to be expected they should have any weight, when it appears, that these gentlemen have thought themselves at liberty to set up their own private opinion, in opposition to the authority of the united evidence of every individual witness, examined upon oath in this particular."

Upon the thirty-seventh he observes thus: "As the whole substance of these resolutions depends on the following words, viz. *or shall not do his utmost*, it may be sufficient to observe, that if so fatal a stress is to be laid on this indeterminate expression, as to enforce a sentence against both *conscience* and *justice*, what officer, let his conduct be ever so unexceptionable, can hope to escape capital punishment, unless he is possessed of the comfortable certainty, that the opinion of his judges, in point of discipline, will fortunately coincide with his own?—Is any other crime to be collected from the whole of these resolutions, than that Mr. Byng and his judges *thought differently*?—He may, if you believe them, have been *injudicious*; he cannot have been *criminal*; and tho' the sentence condemns to the *penalty*, I will venture to say, at the same time, it acquits of the *guilt*; and indeed seems to amount to little more than a remonstrance against the *severity* (not to say absurdity) of the *law*, or a declaration of the court's *inability* to interpret it.

References to the annexed PLATE III.

Position of the English and French fleets, at three in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, wind about S. W. by W. A. French line engaged, the three headmost bearing up, the fourth and fifth ships setting topgallant-sails, and also bearing up; the center firing on the English van at some distance, the eleventh ship of the enemy's line having lost her maintop-sail-yard, ran out of the line from admiral Byng's ship, who was fired at by the three sternmost of the French line.—B. The *Defiance*, *Portland*, *Lancaster*, *Buckingham*, and *Captain*, engaging the enemy's van.—C. The *Intrepid* had her foretop-mast shot away in bringing up to engage, and was much shattered; she lay ungovernable.—D. The *Revenge* aback close to the *Intrepid*.—E. The *Princess Louisa* aback to avoid running on board the *Intrepid* and *Revenge*, and shot out of her line as she brought up to the wind.—F. The *Trident* aback for the same purpose,

and close on board the admiral.—G. The admiral throwing aback to keep clear the ships a-head of him, that in the first of the engagement he was near being board of without seeing them immediately.—H. The *Culloden*.—I. The *Kingston*.—K. The *Deptford*.—L. The *Chatterfield*.—M. The *Phoenix*.—N. The *Schooner*.—O. The *Dolphin*.—P. The *Experiment*.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

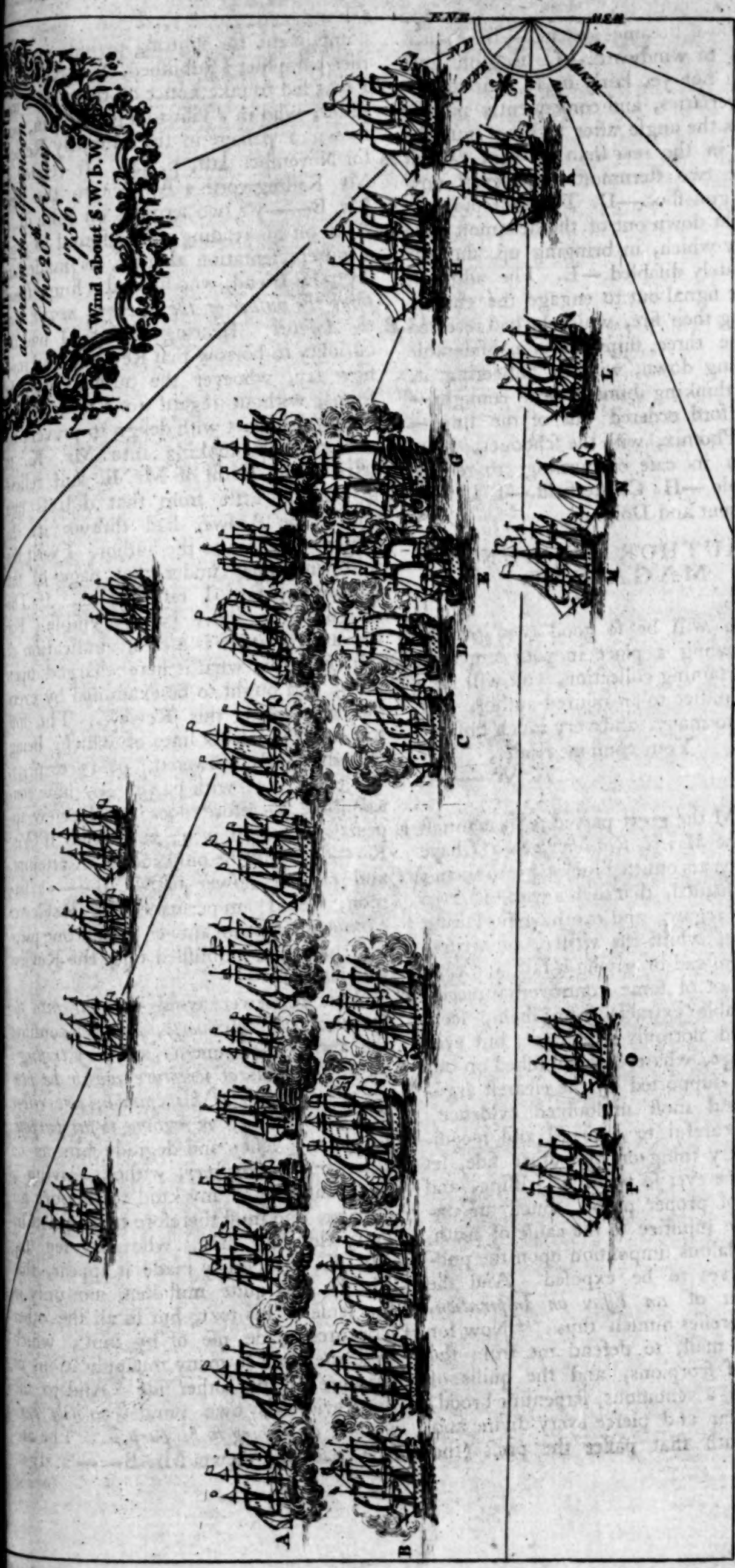
THE latter part of the answer in your last Magazine, p. 602, per P. Turner, is very erroneous. For $\angle G F = 40^{\circ} 55'$ contains as much more than three points of the compass, it exceeds $33^{\circ} 45'$, tho' that gentleman makes it exactly three points. Besides he has taken the rhumbs upon the direct opposite points of the compass; for instead of the westernmost ship's course being S. by E. &c. he has made it S. by E. &c. And the easternmost ship's course which should have been S. W. by S. is made by him S. E. by S. The distances and angles are very correct, and agree with my young Tyro's, in your Magazine for November, p. 554, whose answer would have been correct, had there not been a mistake, by inserting in the last line S. by E. 1° easterly, and S. by S. $3^{\circ} 51'$ westerly, instead of S. by E. $1^{\circ} 56'$ easterly, and S. W. by S. 1° westerly.

In the thirteenth line of my answer should have been $\angle A C D = x^{\circ}$ (mark of interrogation after x) instead of x° . I am, S I R,
Bridgewater, in Your humble service
Somersetshire,
Jan. 20, 1757. D. WEBBER

QUESTION, by Mr. WEBBER

TWO ships of war, at two ports the same parallel of latitude, were 50 leagues asunder, were ordered upon a cruise; the westernmost ship was to sail 58 leagues, and the easternmost 58 leagues, both directly north. They then, at their respective distances, to about, and sail for a certain port lying in a direct line between the other two, in order to join a fleet there equipping for an expedition; which they accordingly did. And upon comparing accounts at their arrival, found, that the sum of the distances sailed, after the tack, was the same as before. Quere, what was each ship's course?

at three in the afternoon
of the 20th of May
1756.
Wind about S.W. by W.



Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Street New.



and distance run? And to illustrate
under the whole more intelligible, it
requested, that the young Philomath
give a geometrical construction and
illustration also.

QUESTION, by Mr. W. MARSHALL.
THE shaft of a round marble pillar,
16 inches in diameter at the top,
eight of the bottom diameters in height;
whereof is truly cylindrical, and the
rest swelling, but supposing it tapers
right; it is $\frac{1}{8}$ less at top than at bot-
tom. The price of the stone, and work-
manship, at 9s. 3d. per cubick foot is re-
quested; and the superficial content in-
cluding both ends?
Newcastle, Jan. 21, 1757.
From Mr. Webber's ma-
thematical school.

the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,
Notwithstanding your yearly indexes
are very copious, and no unenter-
prising summary of the contents of each
volume of your truly valuable Magazine;
I often lament the want of one GE-
NERAL INDEX to your collections, from
their first appearance, 1732, to the pre-
sent time. Such a help to your readers
I am persuaded, be highly pleasing
and profitable, would prevent the toil of
looking over 25 indexes for any particular
they want to recur to, where memory,
at the time of its appearance, fails; and
I am convinced would answer your pur-
pose as to defraying its expence, since
great numbers of your purchasers
gladly lay out a few shillings for so
valuable an addition to their sets of the
Magazines. I will be ready to sub-
scribe for 10 or 12 myself, if this proposal
shall meet with your approbation.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
Newcastle, 4, 1757. William Nayland.
The same request has likewise been
made, by some others of our valuable cor-
respondents, one of whom has generously
offered to procure us subscribers for 50
sets of such a general index. We are
glad to oblige them; but, as such a
work will be somewhat expensive, we de-
sire many of our other correspondents
inclined to encourage it, to favour
Richard Baldwin, in Pater-Noster-
row, with their names and places of a-
bode, and their resolution to become
subscribers, and if we procure a number of
subscribers sufficient barely to defray the

expence, we propose to oblige them with
a general index to the 26 volumes when
the present year shall be compleated.]

PROLOGUE to DOUGLAS, a
Tragedy. Spoken by Mr. SPARKS.

A IN antient times, when Britain's trade
was arms,
And the lov'd musick of her youth, alarms;
A god-like race sustain'd fair England's
fame, [name?
Who has not heard of gallant Piercy's
Ay, and of Douglas? Such illustrious foes
In rival Rome and Carthage never rose!
From age to age bright shone the British fire,
B And every hero was a hero's fire.
When powerful fate decreed one warrior's
doom, [tomb.
Up sprung the Phoenix from his parent's
But whilst these generous rivals fought and
fell,
These generous rivals lov'd each other well:
Tho' many a bloody field was lost and won,
Nothing in hate, in honour all was done.
When Piercy wrong'd defy'd his prince or
peers, [spears;
Fast came the Douglas, with his Scottish
And, when proud Douglas made his king
his foe,
D For Douglas, Piercy bent his English bow.
Expell'd their native homes by adverse fate,
They knock'd alternate at each other's gate:
Then blaz'd the castle at the midnight hour,
For him whose arms had shook its firmest
tower. [claims;
This night a Douglas your protection
E A wife! a mother! pity's softest names:
The story of her woes indulgent hear,
And grant your suppliant all she begs, a
tear.
In confidence she begs; and hopes to find
Each English breast, like noble Piercy's
kind.

F EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

A N Epilogue I ask'd; but not one
word [absurd
Our bard will write. He vows 'tis most
With comick wit to contradict the strain
Of tragedy, and make your sorrows vain.
Sadly he says, that pity is the best,
G The noblest passion of the human breast:
For when its sacred streams the heart o'er-
flow,
In gushes pleasure with the tide of woe;
And when it waves retire, like those of Nile,
They leave behind them such a golden soil,
That there the virtues without culture grow,
There the sweet blossoms of affection blow.
These were his words;—void of delusive
art [heart.
I felt them; for he spoke them from his
Nor will I now attempt, with witty folly,
To chase away celestial melancholy.

On a primrosy bank by a murmuring stream Pastora
 sat singing, and I was her theme, Whilst charm'd with her beauty
 hind a green bush, I listen'd to hear her sweet tale with a blush
 Of all the young shepherds the
 pipe on the reed, 'Tis Damon alone I can fancy in deed
 I tell him I value him not of a rush, Yet surely
 him or why do I blush; Yet surely I love him or why do I blush

When I went to the grove at the top of a hill,
 It was the last May—I remember it still,
 He brought me a nest of young linnets quite
 flush,

And I the kind present receiv'd with a blush.
 Whenever he meets me he'll simper and smile,
 I seem as I did not observe him the while;
 He offer'd to kiss me, I gave him a push,
 Why can't you be easy, I cry'd with a blush.

Why can't you, &c.

One Sunday he came to intreat me to walk,
 'Twas down in a meadow, of love was our
 talk;

He call'd me his dearest—Pray Damon
 hush,

There's somebody coming, I cry'd
 My mother she chides when I mention
 swain,

Forbids me to go to the meadow again
 But sure for his sake I will venture a
 For love him I do, I confess with a blush
 For love him, &c.

Thus warbled the fair and my heart leapt
 Tho' little she thought her Damon was
 But chancing to spy me behind a green
 She ended her song, and arose with a
 N. B. The last verse to be sung twice

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1757.

ELEGY on ^{the} MAUSOLEUM of AUGUSTUS.
To the Rt. Hon. George Buffo Villiers, vis-
count Villiers. Written at Rome, 1756. By
William Whitehead, Esq; (See p. 92.)

AMID these mould'ring walls, this mar-
ble round,
Where slept the heroes of the Julian name,
Say, shall we linger still in thoughts profound,
And meditate the mournful paths to fame?
What tho' no cypress shades, in fun'ral rows,
No sculptur'd urns, the last records of fate,
O'er the shrunk terrace wave their baleful
boughs,
Or breathe in storied emblems of the great,
Yet not with heedless eye will we survey
The scene tho' chang'd, nor negligently
tread;
These variegated walks, however gay,
Were once the silent mansions of the dead.
In every shrub, in every flow'ret's bloom
That paints with diff'rent hues yon smil-
ing plain,
Some hero's ashes issue from the tomb,
And live a vegetative life again.
For matter dies not, as the sages say,
But shifts to other forms the pliant mass,
When the free spirit quits its cumb'rous clay,
And fees, beneath, the rolling planets pass.
Perhaps, my Villiers, for I sing to thee,
Perhaps, unknowing of the bloom it gives,
In yon fair scyon of Apollo's tree
The sacred dust of young Marcellus lives.

* It is now a garden belonging to Marchese di Corré. † He is said to be the first person buried
in this monument. ‡ Quantos ille virum magnam mavortis ad urbem

Campus aget genitus!

§ ———— Vel quæ, Tyberine, videbis

Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere recens.

VIRG.

Pluck not the leaf—'twere sacrilege to wound
Th' ideal memory of so sweet a shade;
In these sad seats an early grave he found,
And † the first rites to gloomy Disconvey'd.
Witness ‡ thou field of Mars, that oft hadst
known

His youthful triumphs in the mimic war,
Thou heardst the heart-felt universal groan
When o'er thy bosom roll'd the fun'ral car.

Witness § thou Tuscan stream, where oft he
glow'd

In sportive strugglings with th' opposing
Fast by the recent tomb thy waters flow'd
While wept the wise, the virtuous, and
the brave.

O lost too soon!—yet why lament a fate
By thousands envied, and by heaven ap-
prov'd?

Rare is the boon to those of longer date
To live, to die, admir'd, esteem'd, lov'd.
Weak are our judgments, and our passions
warm,

And slowly dawns the radiant morn of
Our expectations hastily we form,
And much we pardon to ingenuous youth.

Too oft we satiate on th' applause we pay
To rising merit, and resume the crown;
Full many a blooming genius, snatch'd away,
Has fall'n lamented who had liv'd unknown:

For hard the task, O Villiers, to sustain
Th' important burthen of an early fame;
Each added day some added worth to gain,
Prevent each wish, and answer every claim.

Be

Be thou Marcellus, with a length of days !
 But O remember, whatsoe'er thou art,
 The most exalted breath of human praise
 To please indeed must echo from the heart.
 Tho' thou be brave, be virtuous, and be
 wife, [lov'd,
 By all, like him, admir'd, esteem'd, be-
 'Tis from within alone true fame can rise,
 The only happy is the self-approv'd.

ELEGY to the Rt. Hon. George Simon Har-
 court, viscount Newnham. Written at
 Rome, 1756. By the same.

YES, noble youth, 'tis true ; the softer
 arts, [power,
 The sweetly-sounding string, and pencil's
 Have warm'd to rapture ev'n heroic hearts,
 And taught the rude to wonder, and adore.

For beauty charms us, whether she appears
 In blended colours ; or to soothing sound
 Attunes her voice ; or fair proportion wears
 In yonder swelling dome's harmonious
 round.

All, all she charms ; but not alike to all
 'Tis given to revel in her blissful bower ;
 Coercive ties, and reason's pow'rful call
 Bid some but taste the sweets, which some
 devour.

When nature govern'd, and when man was
 young,

Perhaps at will th' untutor'd savage rov'd,
 Where waters murmur'd, and where clusters
 hung [lov'd.

He fed, and slept beneath the shade he
 But since the sage's more sagacious mind,
 By heaven's permission, or by heaven's
 command,

To polish'd states has social laws assign'd,
 And gen'ral good on partial duties plann'd,
 Not for ourselves our vagrant steps we bend
 As heedless chance, or wanton choice or-
 dain ;

On various stations various tasks attend,
 And men are born to trifle or to reign.

As chaunts the woodman, whilst the Dryads
 weep,

And falling forests fear th' uplifted blow,
 As chaunts the shepherd, whilst he tends his
 sheep,

Or weaves to pliant forms the osier bough,
 To me 'tis given, whom fortune loves to
 lead [bow'rs,

Thro' humbler toils to life's sequester'd
 To me 'tis giv'n to wake th' amusive reed,
 And sooth with song the solitary hours.

But thee superior, sob'rer toils demand,
 Severer paths are thine of patriot fame ;
 Thy birth, thy friends, thy king, thy native
 land, [their claim.

Have giv'n thee honors, and have each
 Then nerve with fortitude thy feeling breast
 Each with to combat, and each pain to bear ;
 Spurn with disdain th' inglorious love of rest,
 Nor let the Syren Ease approach-thine ear.

Beneath yon cypress shade's eternal green
 See prostrate Rome her wond'rous story tell,
 Mark how she rose the world's imperial queen,
 And tremble at the prospect how she fell !
 Not that my rigid precepts would require
 A painful struggling with each adverse gale,
 Forbid thee listen to th' enchanting lyre,
 Or turn thy steps from fancy's flow'ry vale.
 Whate'er of Greece in sculptur'd brass sur-
 vives, [mains,
 Whate'er of Rome in mould'ring arcs re-
 Whate'er of genius on the canvas lives,
 Or flows in polish'd verse, or airy strains,
 Be these thy leisure ; to the chosen few,
 Who dare excel, thy soft'ring aid afford ;
 Their arts, their magic pow'rs with honours
 due
 Exalt ; but be thyself what they record.

The PROGRESS of LOVE. A Cantata.

THUS to a young despairing swain
 Sage Mentor preach'd in friendly strain,
 " Believe not all the fair ones say,
 To-morrow kind, tho' coy to day ;
 A fault'ring tongue, and tim'rous eye
 But teach Corinna to deny,
 For women, says the bard of old,
 Stoop to the forward and the bold."
 Air. When first I su'd for Hebe's love
 She hung her head and sigh'd ;
 Her tongue wou'd still my suit reprove,
 But yet her eyes comply'd.
 Each time I wo'd—I scarce begun,
 " Fond youth, she cry'd, give o'er,"
 But yet whene'er my tale was done
 She listen'd still for more.

One lucky hour, when caution slept,
 And pride was lull'd to rest,
 When love alone the fortress kept,
 I stole into her breast.
 From that blest day she chang'd her scorn,
 And caught the new delight ;
 So freeze the dewy gems at morn,
 And melt away at night.

Then let not too soon the young lover despair
 And take a denial at once from the fair ;
 Let him often the path to her dwelling explore
 And tho' often repuls'd still attend at the door
 Again let him press the coy maid and again
 For love's sweetest pleasures are purchas'd
 with pain, [in store
 There's a minute of blifs for the constan
 But all who'd be happy must suffer before.

ADVICE to the LADIES.

IN Cupid's fam'd school wou'd ye take
 degree [from me
 Young maids you must learn a short lesson
 Scarce blows on your cheek the fair rose o
 fifteen [unseen
 E'er love, the sweet traitor, attacks you
 To ruin and please ev'ry method he tries,
 A friend in pretence, but a foe in disguise.
 Does your fancy incline to wealth, title and
 drefs, [distress
 Does your pulse beat to pleasure, or sink a

All hours he watches, all dresses he wears,
 And courts as best suits him, with smiles or
 in tears, [his art,
 To your humour and taste still he varies
 And steals thro' your eyes or your ears to
 your heart ;
 For love, tho' a child, as Anacreon has sung,
 With ease can outwit both the old and
 the young.

MISS COURTNEY to Miss ANNE CONOLLY,
 May 1753.

HO' kind your words—how full of
 sorrow !

Adieu ! dear Bell—we part to-morrow."

Farewell ! dear sister of my youth,

Willy'd by honour, love and truth ;

Farewell our visits, sports and plays,

Sweet solace of our childish days ;

Farewell our walks to Park and Mall,

Our jaunts to concert, route or ball ;

Farewell our dish of sprightly chat,

" who said this—and who did that ;"

Critiques on scissars, needles, pins,

As, aigrettes, ribbands, capuchins

Long farewell ! Conolly flies

To distant suns, and diff'rent skies !

A muse in tears moves slow and dull,

How weak the head, the heart so full !

Sight sorrows find an easy vent,

And trifling cares are eloquent,

And silence only can express

The genuine pains of deep distress ;

For I cou'd rave in darken'd chamber

On seas of milk, and ships of amber,

Like frantic Belvidera when is

Perform'd the tragedy of Venice

Reserv'd—Oh ! as I hope to marry,

Whom is parted from her Barry ;

His, by the by, may serve as news

To-morrow on your way t'amuse,

Causes great, great speculation—

Part of the bus'ness of the nation.

But hang digressions—to return ;

And must I three long winters mourn ?

That tedious length spun out and past

Will meet—but how improv'd your taste !

Your figure, manner, dress and wit,

With all things for a lady fit ;

For, *entre nous*, my dear, our faces

Shou'd be the least of all our graces ;

Thought but beauty wings the dart

Strike the eye, but miss the heart.

Oh hush !—and till we meet agen

May keep this secret from the men ;

Shou'd the weak things this truth discover

How few coquettes wou'd keep their lover !

And yet, so plain, (tho' blind you know)

How cou'd see it years ago :

How has the bard our sex attackt,

Fair outward, inward less exact."

But you a strong exception stand,

With wit and beauty hand in hand,

Part how weak ! combin'd how strong !

They'll sweep whole ranks of hearts along ;

How such pow'rs each foe will fly,

That principal, and this ally.

Howers you then will slay in plenty,

Like Bobadil each day your twenty ;

Then will you grow the topic common,
 " How soon (they'll say) shot up to woman !
 What eyes ! what lips ! how fine each feature !
 Fore gad ! a most delicious creature !"—
 This from the beaux—mean time each belle in
 Mere spite, my dear, at your excelling,
 Stung to the heart, and dev'lish jealous
 Of homage paid by pretty fellows,
 Shall flirt her fan, and tofs, and snuff
 And cry—" The thing is well enough—
 But for my soul, to say what's true t'ye,
 I can't find out where lies her beauty."
 Mean time you smile with sweet disdain,
 Like Dian 'midst her meaner train.

Thus my prophetic soul foreknows
 What time shall more anon disclose.
 Swift move that time on rapid wing,
 And news of dear Conolly bring :
 Yet let not those who love complain,
 If thus to part is killing pain,
 'Tis still to make the bliss more dear
 When the sweet hour of meeting's near.
 So streams are sever'd in their course
 To join again with double force.

A PICTURE OF COURTSHIP.

JENNY gives me pain and bliss,
 Each is heighten'd by the other ;
 Tell me fair ones how is this ?

How shou'd pain be pleasure's brother ?

Wise oeconomists ! explain,

Female arbiters ! decide it,

Tell me what you think of pain,

You have giv'n, and I have try'd it.

Call it sweetest source of joy,

Say it still improves its measure,

Say without it bliss wou'd cloy,

'Tis the zest and sauce of pleasure.

Well you know your sex's pow'r,

And your passions wisely guiding ;

You can burn and love this hour,

And the next be cool and chiding.

I this riddle can explain ;

You, in pity to our blindness,

Wisely mean by giving pain

To enhance your future kindness.

Charm us ever as ye please,

Hating smile, and frown when willing ;

Still our various passions seize,

Either quarrelling or billing.

All the pain one fair can give

Only sends me to another ;

Thus I think, and thus I live,

Pain with me is pleasure's brother.

*To Miss PR-CE, upon sticking a Pin cushion in
 a Variety of curious Figures.*

THAT glitt'ring toy, that file of pins,

In hands of beauty prove,

The quiver of the winged god,

The fatal shafts of love.

Think then, while on that silken plain

You fix a thousand darts,

What pain, what anguish you must give,

In thus transfixing hearts.

Essex.

FLORIO.

Wrc

Wrote in a blank Leaf of a Telemachus.

AVIS a CALYPSO.

O Deesse malheureuse ! pourquoi tous ces cris ?
Est-ce que le jeun beros vous a mepris ?
Courage ma chere ! — Je vous donnerai de l'avis.
Si vous voulez le tenir aupres de vous,
Empruntez de Belinde la forme, et les yeux,
Son air engageant ; — et s'il ne vous aime, —
Ma foi, Deesse, je le ferai moi-meme.

Attempted in English.

ADVICE to CALYPSO.

UNHAPPY goddess ! whence these cries ?
Does Telly all your charms despise ?
Be calm ! and mind what I advise.
Would you secure him in your arms,
Assume Belinda's pow'rful charms,
Her winning air ; — then he must love :
If not — I'll do't myself by Jove.

ABSENCE. *Inscribed to Miss WISE of Oakingham.*

WHILE ev'ry breast with joy beats high,
And pleasure laughs in ev'ry eye,
Infus'd by jocund spring ;
While trees with new-born honours crown'd,
And all the blooming sweets around
Invite the birds to sing :

Deep laden with a weight of woe,
(Such as fond lovers only know)
Incessantly I moan ;
Nor charm, nor power has the year
To check the gently-stealing tear,
Or still the rising groan.

The waving woods, the verdant hills,
The sportive flocks, the tinkling rills,
All tasteless I survey ;
In vain the pretty warblers sing,
Nor joy nor pleasure has the spring
While Phillida's away.

No more in careless ease I rove
Along the lawn, or thro' the grove
With blith companions gay ;
All social intercourse I shun,
To some dull, unknown covert run,
And hide me from the day.

There close by mournful willows laid,
Or cypress, still more gloomy shade,
I think upon my fair ;
With fancy's eye enraptur'd trace
Each charm that paints that angel-face,
And forms that killing air.

Ah ! haste ye tedious hours away,
Let Phœbus each revolving day
Drive headlong to the main ;
And thou kind god of soft desire,
Propitiously with time conspire
To bring my fair again.

T. HORNE.

SONG.

AS Daphnis reclin'd by her side he lik'd
best,
With a sigh her soft hand to his bosom he

As his passion he breath'd in the grove :
“ As the bird to his nest still returns for re-
pose,

As back to its fountain the constant stream
So true and unchang'd is my love.

If e'er this heart roves, and revolts from its
chains,

May Ceres in rage quit the vallies and plains,
May Pan his protection deny ;

In vain wou'd young Phillis or Laura be kind,
On the lips of another no rapture I find,

With thee as I've liv'd so I'll die.”
More still had he said, but the queen of the
May,

Young Lucy the wanton, by chance pass'd
And beckon'd the swain to the shade ;

With sorrow, young lovers, I tell the sad
tale,

The nymph was alluring, the shepherd was
And forgot ev'ry vow he had made.

To comfort the nymph, and her loss to supply,
In the shape of Alexis young Cupid drew nigh,

Of shepherd's the envy and pride ;
Ah ! blame not the maid if, o'ercome by his
truth

She yielded her hand and her heart to the
And next morning beheld her his bride.

Learn rather from Silvia's example, ye fair,
That a pleasing revenge shou'd take place of
despair,

Leave sorrow and care to the wind ;
If faithful the swain, to his passion be true,
If false, seek redress from a lover that's new,
And pay each inconstant in kind.

LEARN rather from Silvia's example, ye fair,
That a pleasing revenge shou'd take place of
despair,

Leave sorrow and care to the wind ;
If faithful the swain, to his passion be true,
If false, seek redress from a lover that's new,
And pay each inconstant in kind.

And pay each inconstant in kind.

EPIGRAM on the opening CÆSAR's Tomb.

PELIDES from the tomb propitious
rose,

Call'd by young Ammon, emulous of
And led him to the field where honour
grows,

Alike their souls were then, and now their
Oft Fred'rick said, congenial Cæsar, come !
And now the hallow'd tomb is open'd
wide ;

And Austria fears, and Gallia knows her
For Cæsar's spirit walks by Fred'rick's side.

Part of an EPITAPH to be engraved on the
Monument of a LADY.

HUSH'D be each ruder breath ! within
this shrine,

A maid, once thought immortal and divine,
Lies lock'd in icy death's abhorred arms,

While the lean monster banquets on her
charms.

Pale, pale those lips, dark, dark those eyes
These triumphs, horror's king ! are all thy
own.

Her virtues, tyrant, mock thy feeble dart,
'Tis not in thee to kill that glorious part.

Her virgin soul, ne'er fix'd on earthly things,
Angels bear hence to heav'n, on golden
wings.

Yet shall all mourn ! — The good their loss
The wicked weep — that envy is no more.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

THE following message was delivered to the house of commons, from his majesty, by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned.

G. R."

Agreeably to which message Mr. Byng had a respite, and a motion was made in the house for a bill to indemnify the members of the said court-martial from the penalty of their oath of secrecy; which bill was accordingly prepared, and passed the house by a great majority, and was carried up to the lords for their concurrence.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Richard Hughes, for publishing a forged letter of attorney; Gabriel Savoy, for stealing goods out of a dwelling-house; Thomas Phillips, for publishing a counterfeit order for the payment of money; William Hardwidge, for stealing three

March, 1757.

Bank notes, value 300l. and William Harris and Thomas Marsh, for a street robbery, received sentence of death: Two to be transported for 14 years, 24 for seven years; and three to be branded.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

At a numerous meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, viz. The Right Hon. lord visc. Folkestone, president; the Right Hon. lord Romney, Dr. Hales, Charles Whitworth and James Theobald, Esqrs. vice-presidents; John Goodchild, Esq; treasurer; Mr. William Shipley, regiller; and Mr. George Box, secretary.

The Right Hon. the house of lords, after examining every member of the court-martial upon oath, unanimously rejected the bill relating to admiral Byng, and ordered their proceedings upon it to be printed and published.

Only three members of the court-martial, rear-admiral Harry Norris, the Hon. capt. Keppel, and capt. Moore, desired the bill should pass, the latter of which gentlemen, by reason that the oath had often given him great disturbance; but he did not mean upon the trial of Mr. Byng. Capt. Geary did not desire it on his own account, but had no objection if it would be of advantage to any person.

FRIDAY, 11.

Commodore Stevens, with a squadron of ships for the East-Indies, with the company's ships under his convoy, sailed from Spithead to the westward; as did admiral Coates with the West-India fleet.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour: An act for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore; to two road bills, and to two private bills.

SUNDAY, 13.

A house in Marsham-street, Westminster, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 14.

Orders being given for all the men of war at Spithead, to send their boats on Monday morning with the captains and all

all the officers of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution of Mr. Byng, they, in pursuance of that order, rowed from Spithead, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing a prodigious hard gale, the wind at W. N. W. and ebbing water. It was still more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which ship the admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the sea ran very high, there was a prodigious number of other boats round the ships on the outside of the men of war's boats, which last kept off all others. Not a soul was suffered to be on board the Monarque, except those belonging to the ship. But those ships that lay any way near her, were greatly crowded with spectators, all their throuds and tops being full, altho' it was then difficult to see any thing on board the Monarque.

Mr. Byng, accompanied by a clergyman, who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where he suffered on the larboard-side, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light-grey coat, white waistcoat, and white stockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went thro' him, and he was in an instant no more.

He insisted on not having any thing before his face, till he was greatly pressed to it, and told, that it would not be decent to have his face uncovered, and that the marines might otherwise be intimidated from taking proper aim. From his coming out of the cabin could not be two minutes, till he fell motionless on his left side. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

The moment the muskets went off, there was a blue pennant thrown out at the foretopmast-head, which continued flying about five minutes, and was then struck, on which all the men of war's boats went off to repair on board their respective ships.

The Ramillies, the ship the admiral had in the Mediterranean, was riding at her moorings in the harbour, and about half an hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring-chain, and only held by her

bridle; which is looked on as a wonderful incident by people who do not consider the high wind at that time.

Copy of a PAPER delivered by the Hon. Admiral BYNG, to WILLIAM BROUGH, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his Death, having first spoke as follows.

S I R,

These are my thoughts on this occasion. I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any thing spurious being published, that might tend to defame me. I have given a copy to one of my relations.

A FEW moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution, and frustrate the farther malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject, to the sensations my injuries, and the injustice done me, must create. Persuaded I am justice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice against me, will be seen thro'. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themselves must now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my last moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conscious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish the shedding my blood may contribute to the happiness and service of my country; but cannot resign my just claim to a faithful discharge of my duty according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my ability for his majesty's honour, and my country's service. I am sorry that my endeavours were not attended with more success, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to succeed in an expedition of such moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falshood, and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage or disaffection. My heart acquits me of these crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment? If my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges; and if yet, the error in judgment should be on their side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the distress of their minds, and uneasiness of their consciences, which in justice to me they have repre-

represented, be relieved and subside, as my resentment has done.

The supreme Judge sees all hearts and motives; and to him I must submit the justice of my cause. J. BYNG.

On board his majesty's ship Monarque, in Portsmouth harbour, March 14, 1757.

Two houses were consumed by fire in Beaufort-buildings.

TUESDAY, 15.

A high wind at west and north-west, did great damage in and about London, particularly at Richmond, Ham, and Twickenham. At Cambridge many large trees were blown down, or tore up by the roots, and numbers of chimneys; and several barns, stacks of corn, hayricks, &c. were levelled with the ground. Two people were killed near Bedford, one by the blowing over of a cart, and the other by the fall of a barn as he was threshing. At Liverpool six outward-bound foreigners were put ashore from the rocks, and as many opposite to the town, one vessel run thro' the middle of another, and several keel upwards; chimneys down in almost every street of the town, large buildings destroyed, numbers of people drowned, and many sadly hurt. Near twenty feet of St. Thomas's steeple was blown into the church. At Worcester, whilst Mr. justice Wilmot was sitting in the Nisi Prius court, a stack of chimneys of the town-hall was blown down, which made its way thro' the ceiling into the court, and killed seven persons, amongst whom were Mr. Laws, cryer to Mr. justice Wilmot, and Mr. Chambers, plaintiff in the cause trying before the court: Several other persons were slightly hurt, amongst whom were counsellors Morton, Aston, and Ashurst. At Chester several houses, and about 100 chimneys, were blown down, all the windmills round the country, and above 100 large trees. At Namptwich, the church is sadly shattered, and the houses were mostly stripped. At Aston, about a mile from Namptwich, the top of the church steeple was blown down, with the bells, the fall of which beat in the roof of the church, and demolished most of the pews.

MONDAY, 21.

The boy coming with the Norwich mail from Epping, was stopt by the high stone, near Layton-stone, about four in the morning, by a single highwayman, who took the mail and rode off with full speed towards Epping. The portmanteau was found, the bags (which were the Norwich, Swaffham, Attleborough, Windham, Thetford, Lynn, Stoke, Bury St. Ed-

munds, Newmarket, Saffron-Walden, Cambridge, Bishop-Stortford, Sawbridge-worth, Downham, Epping, Ongar, and Ely) being taken out near Walthamstow, by a farmer, and brought to the Post-office, in Lombard-street, about noon.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Great damage was done by the high wind both by land and water.

THURSDAY, 24.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to 204ol. 15s. 6d.

FRIDAY, 25.

By proclamation, any merchant ship or privateer, may be navigated by foreign seamen, provided their number shall not exceed three-fourths of the ship's crew.

TUESDAY, 29.

The duke of Devonshire, the earls of Northumberland, Hertford, and Carlisle, were installed knights of the most noble order of the garter at Windsor.

His majesty hath been pleased to order, that the bounties of three pounds for every able seaman, and of thirty shillings for every ordinary seaman, be continued to the twelfth day of April next. (See p. 97.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Tatem, the British Consul at Messina, dated Jan. 19, 1757.

"The King George, capt. Fortunatus Wright, has lately had two smart engagements in the channel of Malta, of three hours each (one in the night, the other by day) with the Hironnelle, a French Polacco of 26 guns, and 283 men; but notwithstanding the great inequality in men, guns, and weight of metal, yet capt. Wright obliged him to sheer off, and they both put into Malta the second of January to refit; but poor Wright has met with worse treatment there than he did before; for altho' he had several shot under water, which made it absolutely necessary to heave down, yet, by the interest of the French faction, he was denied that liberty; and afterwards, upon account of two slaves having taken refuge on board him, he has been sequestered in port, and cut off from all daily provisions, and even water, till he restores them; but as the Jersey was hourly expected in Malta, we hope Sir William Burnaby will obtain his release. The Hironnelle is one of the vessels fitted out from Toulon, expressly to seek him." (See the vol. 1756, p. 612.)

The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of Cashel, in Ireland, in the dead of the night,

night, on Feb. 13, fell down, but without doing other damage than terrifying such persons as were awake, with its prodigious noise. It had stood above 500 years, and the base, or arch under it, has been mouldering for several years, which at last occasioned the fall of the superstructure.

Seven English privateers belonging to St. Kitts, have made themselves masters of St. Bartholomew, in long. $62^{\circ} 5'$ W. and lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, one of the French Caribbee Islands, about 20 miles N. of St. Kitts, together with the forts, and three French privateers that were in the harbour.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. **G**RIFFITHS Philips, Esq; member for Carmarthen, was married to Miss Folkes.

24. Mr. William Hawkins, surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss March.

26. Robert Gunning, Esq; to Miss Sutton, of Retford, in Nottinghamshire.

March 3. Mr. Willis, an eminent merchant, to Miss Legge, of the Isle of Wight, with a fortune of 10,000l.

5. Dr. Askew, physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, to Miss Holford, daughter of the master in chancery.

10. John Moxham, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Mrs. Lee, of Norfolk-street.

Right Hon. lord visc. Barnard, son and heir to the earl of Darlington, to Miss Lowther, sister to Sir James Lowther, Bart.

Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Miss Cleland.

11. John Martin, Esq; to Miss Hill, of Twickenham, with a fortune of 5000l.

17. Brice Billers, Esq; to Miss Harriott Somerville.

20. John Cleland, Esq; to Miss Sally Nash, with a fortune of 8000l.

Feb. 22. Lady of the Right Hon. Henry Legge, chancellor of the Exchequer, was delivered of a son and heir.

28. Lady Cathcart, of a daughter.

March 5. Lady of ——— Beckford, Esq; of a son.

13. Lady of William Matthew, Esq; of a daughter.

18. Countess of Coventry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. **T**HE Right Hon. the lord Elphinstone, at his seat in the county of Stirling.

21. Edward Abbot, of Stoke, near Nayland, in Suffolk, aged 104.

26. Right Hon. lady Bingley, aged 80, relict of the late lord Bingley, and sister to the present earl of Aylesford.

Hon. capt. Leslie, of the third regiment of guards.

William Warren, Esq; formerly a Turkey merchant.

Sir Oswald Moseley, of Staffordshire, Bart.

28. Mr. Moore, author of the Female Fables, &c.

William Powlet, Esq; member for Whitchurch.

Capt. Durell, an old captain in the navy.

Dr. Monson, uncle to lord Monson, senior fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

March 2. Lady Frances Hay, eldest daughter to the marquis of Tweeddale.

John Wellard, Esq; a bencher of Lincoln's-Inn.

6. Rev. Sir William Keate, Bart.

The learned Dr. Thomas Blackwell, author of the Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, and other elegant pieces.

7. Pennystone Powney, Esq; L. L. D. member for Berkshire.

William Turner, of Red Lion-square, Esq; who flung himself out of a window at the Pewter-platter Inn, in St. John's-street, being disordered in his head, which was the cause of his death.

10. Snape Singleton, Esq; at Kensington Gravel-pits.

Dr. Duke, a physician at Andover, in Hants, aged 78.

12. Sir Thomas Birch, Knt. one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas.

Mrs. Leeds, wife of serjeant Leeds, and one of the daughters and coheirs of the late governor Collett.

13. At his palace at Croydon, aged 66, the most Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, lord archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England.

Rear-admiral Towry, on halfpay.

14. Edmund Sawyer, Esq; a master in chancery.

Mr. James Hagar, an eminent brewer, in Southwark.

19. John Booth, Esq; formerly in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

20. The lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman.

21. Right Hon. Anne, countess dowager of Salisbury.

Right Hon. Henry Bowes Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, succeeded in honour and estate, by his grandson, a minor.

24. Sir John Frederick, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Feb. 26. The king has been pleased to present Tho. Greene, doctor of divinity, to the demery of Salm, void by the death of Dr. John Clarke.

To grant unto John Bostock, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. Balthasar Regis.

Whitehall, March 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto Tho. Newton, doctor in divinity, the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster.

To present Henry Lushington, M. A. to the vicarage of Bexhill, in the county of Sussex, and diocese of Chichester.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Robert Wheeler, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Dulverton, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Thomas Coombs, to the vicarage of Sutton-Bray, in Bucks.—

Richard Birkhead, M. A. to the vicarage of Watlington, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Samuel Floyer, to the vicarage of Vorley, in Denbighshire.—

John Chester, B. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Brockworth, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Steven-

son, to the rectory of Foulmere, in Cambridgeshire.—

John Hooper, M. A. to the rectory of Stenning, in Sussex, worth 60l. per ann.—

Mr. Fowler, to the vicarage of Kimpton, in Hertfordshire.—

Mr. Wilmot, to the living of Digswell, in Hertfordshire.—

Samuel Elton, B. A. to the vicarage of Rodney, in Wiltshire.—

Mr. Samuel Speed, to the rectory of Basing, in Hampshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Greatorex, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Great Dalby, with the vicarage of Abkettlebey, in Leicestershire, worth 300l. per ann.—

To enable John Woodcock, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Byford, with the vicarage of Cannon-

ryen, in Herefordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 22. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto John Bowes, Esq; of the office or place of chancellor, and keeper of the great seal of the said kingdom, in the room of Robert visc. Jocelyn, deceased.

Also for constituting Edward Willes, Esq; chief baron of the court of Exchequer in the said kingdom, in the room of John Bowes, Esq;

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Hon. William Noel appointed a justice of his majesty's court of Common-pleas, in the room of judge Birch, deceased.—

Borgard Michelson, col. commandant; George Williamson and Thomas Desaguliers, lieut. colonels; John Chalmers and Thomas Flight, majors; and Jacob Gregory and Samuel Streechey, captains in the royal regiment of artillery.—

John Forbes, Esq; colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late Richbell's.—

Hon. Horatio Walpole, steward and bailiff of his majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in Bucks.—

Ralph Bigland, Gent. bluemantle pur-suivant at arms, in the room of Mr. Pine.

Alterations in the LIST of PARLIAMENT.

LYNN, Hon. Horatio Walpole, in the room of lord Walpole.

Castlerising, Charles Boon, Esq; —

Hon. Horatio Walpole.

B—KR—TS.

ROBERT Sarman, of Lombard-street, banker.

Ch. Hanning, of St. Clement's Dances, apothecary.

George Bascubee, of Mary-bone, bricklayer.

William Cauty, of the Strand, upholster.

Robert Raston, of Ipswich, merchant.

William Ellworthy, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, dealer and chapman.

Rob. Hawksworth, of Waterhall, in Yorkshire, grazier and chapman.

William Homer, of Winchester-street, broker.

John Davis, of the Fleet-market, linen-draper.

Abulom Robinson, late of Southwark, victualler.

Henry Hamond, of King's Lynn, poulterer.

Samuel Clouds, of King's Lynn, framework knitter.

Geo. Brown and John Peerless, of Southwark, distillers.

John Shipman, of Chelsea, taylor and victualler.

James Kennard, of Ramsgate, merchant.

Henry Steel, of Whitehaven, merchant.

Rob. Bright, sen. of White Roothing, in Essex, butcher.

Isaac Jeffreys, of St. Isfel, and William Butler, of Pulchroan, in Pembrokeeshire, dealers and partners.

Howell Thomas, of Westminster, coach-maker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 26, 1757.

Amsterdam — 36 5

Ditto at Sight — 36 3

Rotterdam — 36 5

Antwerp — No Price.

Hamburgh — 36 3

Paris 1 Day's Date — 30 5-16ths.

Ditto, 2 Usance — 30 3-16ths.

Bourdeaux, ditto — 30

Cadiz — 37 7-8ths.

Madrid — 37 7-8ths.

Bilboa — 37 7-11ths.

Leghorn — 47 1-8th.

Naples — No Price.

Genoa

Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Lisbon	—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

By accounts from Paris since our last we hear, that a considerable change has been made in the French ministry, by the removal of M. de Machault, keeper of the seals, and the count d'Argenson, secretary at war, both of whom were by lettre de cachet ordered to their country seats; but it does not as yet seem to have occasioned any change in the measures of that court, with respect either to their domestic or foreign affairs: They still continue to persecute their parliaments; and seem resolved to engage deeply in a land war; for towards the end of last month his majesty created no less than eight marshals of France, viz. the marquis de Sene-terre, the marquis de la Tour-Maubourg, the count de Lautrec, the duke de Biron, the duke de Luxembourg, the count d'Estrees, lord Clare earl of Thomond, and the duke de Mirepoix.

From the same place we hear, that his most Christian majesty is entirely recovered of the wound he received from the assassin, Damien, who is still under examination, and it would seem as if he had made some discoveries, because a considerable number of people have been taken up and committed to the bastille; but nothing of what he has said has as yet been published by good authority. (See p. 99.)

From Brest we are informed of their having there received the melancholy news, that, on the 12th of September, a violent hurricane occasioned great damages in Martinico. In the north and south parts particularly, the greater part of the dwelling-houses, mills, sugar-houses and coffee-ware-houses were entirely demolished. The plantations did not escape: Such as the winds had not rooted up were spoiled by an inundation of water, the hurricane being attended with heavy and continual rains. All sorts of tame fowl, and a great number of horses, oxen, mules, sheep, &c. were struck dead, or swept into the sea by the violence of the wind. A great part of the shipping and boats perished also on this occasion. All the cruising vessels which were upon the coast perished, and we know not what became of most of the privateers. But few white people

lost their lives on land in this hurricane but the number of negroes that perished very considerable.

From Ratisbon we hear, that in the month of January last the diet deliberated upon the proposal relating to the decree addressed by the emperor to the college of the empire, concerning the invasion of the king of Prussia into Saxony and Bohemia. The Catholick princes declared that they would conform to the Imperial decrees, and were joined by some Protestant princes. The elector of Hanover, and the rest of the Protestant princes (joined by the duke of Wirtemberg, a Catholic) voted for the good offices of the empire in this great affair. But the ministers of some of the Protestant princes, who joined with the Catholics upon this occasion had not, it seems, a proper authority for what they did, therefore a revocation of their vote has since been sent to the diet by their principals, and a declaration that they accede to the suffrage of the elector of Hanover.

Zittau, Feb. 21. The first battalion of prince Henry's regiment having been detached from hence under the command of major Goertz, to relieve the post of Hirschfeld upon the Neisse, was set upon the night before last by a body of about 400 Austrians, attended with their field artillery. These having passed over the Neisse upon planks at break of day, attacked the post of Hirschfeld on both sides, each of which was defended by redoubts guarded by 50 men. The fire on both sides was at first very brisk, but the Austrians having by their superiority penetrated into the redoubt on the right, the Prussians were obliged to abandon it, and retreated towards Zittau, after major Goertz's being killed, with 20 of his men; a lieutenant and 19 men wounded; and a major, a captain, a lieutenant and adjutant taken prisoners by the Austrians, who took two field pieces of artillery in the redoubt. The loss of the latter is computed at 30 men. The enemy attacked Herwigsdorff in the night, but the cannon of the Prussians obliged them to retire.

Constantinople, Jan. 23. The plague broke out again, and has carried off great numbers: Prince Mahomet, heir to the Ottoman throne, died of this distemper, a few days ago, in the 41st year of his age. Mustapha Pascha, the grand vizier, was deposed the 11th instant, and banished to Rhodes, and is succeeded by the basha of Aleppo.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for March, 1757.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

A FREE Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, pr. 2s. 6d.

1. The Christian Catechism. By Ralph Kilner, pr. 4d. J. Payne.
2. An Enquiry into the Nature and Design of Baptism, pr. 2s. 6d. Noon.
3. A Dissertation on false Religion, pr. 5s. Osborne.

SURGERY.

4. Some Observations proving the Inefficiency of Agaric, as a Styptic. By George Neale, pr. 1s. Robinson.

HISTORY and MEMOIRS.

5. The second Volume of Tindal's *Caesar*, pr. 5s. Baldwin.
6. The History and Antiquities of Scotland. By William Maitland, F.R.S. 2 Vols. Folio, pr. 2l. 2s. Millar.
7. Annals of the Empire, from Charlemagne to Charles VI. From the French of M. Voltaire. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.
8. Memoirs for the History of Madam Maintenon, and of the last Age. 2 Vols. pr. 15s. Doddsley.
9. Memoirs of the Marquis de Torcy. 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Vaillant.

TRAVELS.

10. A Compendium of modern Travels. 4 Vols. 12mo, pr. 12s. Scott.
11. Travels in Egypt and Nubia. By Frederick Lewis Norden, F.R.S. 2 Vols. Folio. L. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The first Volume of Mr. Francis's Translation of Demosthenes, pr. 1l. 4s. Millar.
13. A candid Examination of the Resolutions and Sentence of the Court-Martial, on the Trial of Admiral Byng, pr. 6d. Cooke. (See p. 134.)
14. The Proceedings of the House of Commons, on the Bill for releasing the Court-Martial on Admiral Byng from their Oath of Secrecy. Basket. (See p. 145.)
15. A Letter to Lord Robert Bertie, relating to his Conduct in the Mediterranean, and his Defence of Admiral Byng, pr. 1s. Griffiths.
16. A Key to the Trial of Admiral Byng, pr. 4d. Wilkie.
17. The Speech of the Hon. Admiral Byng, intended to have been spoken on Board the Monarque, March 14, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
18. Past twelve o'Clock, or Byng's Last Moments, pr. 6d. Scott.
19. The authenticated Will of Mr. B. pr. 6d.

21. An exact Copy of a remarkable Letter from Admiral Byng, to the Right Hon. W. P. pr. 6d. Reason.

22. Account of the Trial of the Captains Kirby, Wade, &c. for Cowardice, &c. pr. 1s. Crowder.

23. Thoughts occasioned by the War, pr. 6d. Keith.

24. The Royal Navy-Man's Advocate. By William Thompson, pr. 1s. Scott. (See p. 107.)

25. A true Discovery of the Society of Jesuits in relation to their Politicks. Cooke.

26. *Oratiuncula habita in domo Convocationis, Oxon, Oct. 27, 1759*, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

27. The Connoisseur, 4 Vols. 12mo, pr. 12s. Baldwin.

28. A new Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. By Mr. Rolt, &c. in Numbers, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

29. A Letter to the Monitor, in Vindication of the Dissenters, pr. 2d. Field.

30. A Letter from a Member of the Marine Society, pr. 6d. Say. (See p. 112.)

31. A Fifth Letter to the People of England, pr. 2s. Morgan.

32. A Treatise on Places and Preferments, particularly in the Church. By W. Webster, D.D. pr. 9d. Ruffel.

33. An Essay on the Necessity and Form of a Royal Academy for Painting, Sculpture, &c. pr. 6d. Robinson.

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37. *Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Coll. Med. Lond. Ex Harveii instituto Festo divi Lucae habita, 1756*. A Rich. Conyers, M.D. Nourse.

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[The remainder of the books in our next.]

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1	117 1/2	136 1/2	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 5 0	N. W.	fine
2	118 1/2	136 1/2	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 5 0	S. W.	fine
3	118 1/2	136 1/2	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 5 0	W. N. W.	rain
4	118 1/2	136 1/2	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 5 0	W. S. W.	fine
5	119	136 1/2	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 7 6	S. W.	fine
6	Sunday										W. by N.	frost
7	119 1/2		99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 7 6	N. N. W.	thaw
8	118 1/2		99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 6s	2 10 6	N. N. W.	thaw
9	119 1/2		99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	21. 7s	2 12 6	N. N. W.	thaw
10			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 8s	2 12 6	E.	rain
11			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 12 6	S. by E.	cloudy
12	Sunday		100 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 9s	2 15 0	N. by E.	cloudy
13			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 9s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
14			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 9s	2 7 6	E.	rain
15			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	S. W.	rain
16			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	W. N. W.	windy
17			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	S. S. W.	cloudy
18			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. W.	rain
19	Sunday		100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
20			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
21			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
22			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
23			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
24			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
25			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
26			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
27	Sunday		100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
28			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain
29			100	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 10s	2 7 6	N. E.	rain

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warrminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 44s. to 51s. od	1 gl. 1s load	1 gl. 10s load	1 gl. 19s load	1 gl. 00s load	1 gl. 10s load	60s to 66 qu	56s to 58 qu	9s 6d bushel	8s 0d bushel
Barley 22s to 28s od.	2 5s to 28 qf	19s to 26 qf	24s to 27 qf	20s to 32 qf	19s to 27 qf	26s to 30	19s to 32	3s 6d	4s 6d to 5s od
Oats 17s to 20s 6d.	17s to 21 od	18s to 22	16s to 18s	17s to 22 ood	16s to 19 6d	18s to 20	18s to 20	2s 6d to 3s	2s 6d to 3s od
Beans 23s to 26s od.	26s to 34 od	29s to 32	20s to 29s	24s to 35 ood	24s to 32	30s to 40	30s to 42	3s to 4s 4d	6s 8d to 7s od

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 23. to March 22.
Christ, { Males 592 } 1153
{ Femal. 566 }
Buried { Males 972 } 1910
{ Femal. 938 }
Died under 2 Years old 720
Between 2 and 5 — 154
5 and 10 — 77
10 and 20 — 59
20 and 30 — 163
30 and 40 — 154
40 and 50 — 177
50 and 60 — 141
60 and 70 — 130
70 and 80 — 100
80 and 90 — 27
90 and 100 — 8

Within the Walls 144
Without the Walls 483
In Mid. and Surrey 866
City & Sub. West. 417
Weekly March 1 — 470
8 — 460
15 — 492
22 — 488
Decreased in the burials this month 98.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.